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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,094—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
M * GANGES	4252	F. Creery ....10th Sept.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
S.S. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester. 18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....25th "
S.S. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule ....2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5172	W. A. Wheler ...9th "
S.S. BRITANIA	6525	J. ! . Parfitt ....16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....23rd "
S.S. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ...30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
S.S. EGYPT	8009	R. F. Briscoe .... 13th "

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Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s.s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz,	4,239	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUNNA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PATNA," 2,022 tons, on the 9th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bushreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 9th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 4th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

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In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO.DAY.

San Hte«. *Sh.* 40m. San seta, 6b. 10m. Hlffh water* 7*07m.« 7-S6«. Low water, O-lBoi., t-17a.
Fearth Crtmioal Seaalon., 11 a.m.
BCiHTa Manofnctariog Company Dalal Street,2 p.m.
Alltanee Ox»iton ManoftMtariafC Oompany, Dalai Street, 4 am.
NeveUy Theatre, Shakeapaarian and Dramatic Recital, 6 p.m.
Maaie at the Yaobt Olah, 5>45 p.m.

UKaare HonaE.>~A boaae, belongins tooneRukmi, a woman, and altaated In EUMbhatwady, was discovered lo be In a dancieioas condition, a larx»f crack barlns i^tpeamd in one of the walls. The Municipal a>utbontles were Informed, and the tenants were directed to vacate^ whiob they did.

B. V. A. C. O. SMOKJVG CONCERT.—A amokloK concert was held, on Saturday n l^t, by members of the Bomber Volunteer Artillery Cricket Club, at the B. V. A. Club laemlses, Apollo Bunder. A very lotrriwtlDg Imt rather lengthy profcramme of moMle and recltatlone waa gone tbrougb, and was greatly appceoiated by the ianfc audience present.

RcoBT FOOTBAIX.—Thera will be a praotloe game, this avanlnfi. Gymkhana vs. Middlesex Kegimeut. Play^ to oommence at 3-86t sharp. The following are the Qymkhana team Ross—back; Fischer, Murray, kieCauslsad, and Oole—three-quarter backs; udeon and Williamson—half-backs; Christie, Moore, Reonomo, Dodgsoo, Waller, Bishop, Forsyth, and Wood—furwards.

Ma. AND MRS. NUNN'S RECITAL.—The recital to be beld,tbia eveniniLin aid of the Bombay Branch of the Famine Relief Fund, takas place, at the Novelty Theatre, at 6 o'clock. The programme of nine items, includes sosnes from **Hamet,** The " Merchant of Venice," " Othello," "Much ado about nothing," **Julius Csernr," and tbe "Taming of the Shrew," aleo recitations from "The Lady, of tbe Iiake," Tennysotis* " Idylls of the Klog,** and Sheridan Knowle's " I»ve Chase."

A RUNAWAY TRAMWAY HOKSIS.—Last evening. While the Oanpati processions were going along the TbnkOtdwar Road, en route to Qtowpati sea face to immerse (he ganpaties, a horse oeloDgIng {Tramway Company got frightened near the ulrsTitn Portuguese Church, and bolted along tbe road, lomeking down la its mad carteer sevenll persons, two of whom wer* YCIT seriously injured. Inspectors JoUiffaad Constable Brewin chased the animal and succeeded In capturing It at a distance of about two hundred yards. All tae injured peraom were removed to tbeUooculdass Tsjpal Hospital, where two of Cbam are lying in a precarious cooditlon.

Music AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of rjent.-Culanel Thatcher and ottioera, the Band of ebe 22nd Bouiba) Infantry will pliw tbe following programme. At the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this esening, st 5-45 ;-

March .....The Sllvrr.Trompeta...Vivisai.
klsi^arka ...»..... &iouveoirdeapessta Comeitglo.
Kemknisosnoes of JGnclsnd »,.Qodfrw.
VaJse.....Veneu'a ^.....^...~....Lowthian.
Oslsefiolk.....Iniim in ^.....Jskohowslil.
Oavette .....InigruMrsso.....HalL
OOD SAVa THE OUBBN.

THIFT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. R, Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Idagistrate, on Saturday, Maraa Oband, a eAura Ilata boy in tbe eOMCloy Of Mr. Sharps, a Telegraph Master at Oolaba, was charged with theft of Bs. 55 in cumney notes. Tbe accused went on tbe 2nd instant to Mr. Sharp to get gaid up for bis services up to the 31st nltlmo, on which day be had left. Mrs. Sharp soon after missed ihe money, *which was under her pillow, and her MospIcloDs fell on the accused. Constable Hobson having called evideaoe in support of the cane, tie accused admitted hie guilt. A»r. Sharp asked hm Wenbip to deal leniently with accused as he was <mlj 1D. His Woieblp sentenced accused to a anonth's rigorous imprisonment,

DAMAWN NBWS.—At 2 p.m., on Friday, Mr. NanahlMQ' Rostonijl Dasaauawalla, a wealthy Parse# gentleman of Lower Damaun, died of paralysis, at the age of 77. Forty years ago, Mr. Nanabhoy, with a young lad, left snrat, his native country, and came here to aeek bis fortune, and lnr dint of enterprise, euerv, and perseverance be succeeded in building a ssualTfortune, and became owner of two ships and conriderebla landed property. For his amiable and Atialghtforward character be was bald in high esteem out only by all the members of his community, hut all the principal men of Damaun, who are grieved at his <leath. He was one of the members of the working committee of the Zoroostiian Anjuman of Oaniann He leaves behind him a large famiiv, oonsisting uf suvoial sons, daughters, nnd grandchildren, to beiuoan his loss.

FATAJ. ACCIDENT TO A IA«OURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the rorol^r. held an inqulrr, on Saturday, at tbe J. J, Hospital, touching the death of Abba Luxi-■aoD. a labourer, s|p*d thirty-five years, having no Axed place of residence. About half-past 0 o'clock, on Friday morning, deceased and two other labourers were engaged in loading a cart with mats in front of a mat-shop, at Pydbownie. After some bundles of mat» had l^n placed into the cart, Abba got In, and began to arrange them. While he was doing so, the fOM, which he had besu using to biod the bundles with the cart, snapped, and he foll backward on the road. He was coD&cious, but was unable to stand. He was placed in a vlcrorla and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination be was found to have sustkrined a fracture of the spinal column at the neck. He grew worse In tbe hospiteU, and died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A LANDED PROPBiKTcm ROBBED.—Mr, Maneckli Cdulji, a landed proprietor, residing at Sopttrl Baugh Road, reported to the police, on Friday afternoon. the theft of a white cotton bundee, oontalnling fifteen curreitoy notes for U*. 20 each. Us. 10 In cash, a gold ring set with a white stone, worth Ks. 20, and two promissory notes, one for Rs. 8b0, belon^ng to one Motiebund Hurriohund, end the other f o r 125. From police Inquiries, it appears that complainant h s a building in cuuiee of construction at Clare Road. He supervises the work, and during the recess hour retires to rc»st in a room on tbe premises. About noon, on Friday, complainant, as usual, went to sleep in the same place, putting bis bundoe under the mattress, and when be awoke about an hour after, tbe bundee, with the whole of Its contents, was missing. The payments of the promissory notes have been stopped, and police iD4|uiries are In progress,

SriciDB OF A HINDU WIDOW.—An Inquiry was iield, on Saturday, at tbe J. J. Hoeoital, bv Mr. Turner, Ibo coroner, on view of the body of Bayabal, a Hindu widitvr, aged thirty years, residing with Iwr mother at Bhnndari Street. Debased and her mother used to work as bottle-cleanera in Mefwrs. JKogers* Factory, and earned Rs. 8 each a month. For the laat two or three years, Bayabaf bad been in the habit of taking opium to allay a pain lo which she had been subject since the death of her husband. She went to work as usual in company of her mother on Friday morning, when she appeared to be In fairly good health and spirit. She took her breakfast in the tiiorning, but refused to take her midday meal. After returning home at 0 o'clock in the evening. Bayabal went to bazaar to purchase some opium for her and dried fish. She returned home about half-ao-bour after, and while the mother was engaged In cooking the evening meal, deceased began to cry, and in a few minutes became drowsy. A moaebold emetic was sdminlstred, but it produced no effect on the deceased, who was then conveyed to tbe J. J. Hospital, where It waa ascertained that she was suffering from opium poisoning. She never rallied, and died at half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. From evldenoe of a servant to a licensed venhor of opium, at Krakline Road, it appeared that Bayabal nsd purchased two annas worth of opium on Friday evening. A verdict of suicidt was returned by tbs jury.

ATTEMPTED POISONING OP A HUSBAND.—At tbe Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Sloane brouipil up on remand and again charged Jeevee, wife of Peer Jeeva, a hack victoria driver, residing at Cooper Street and two other Mack coowyance, drivens named Tejoo Noora and Kbrahira Valle, before Mr. S. H. Spencer, Acting Fourth I^sidency, hlaglstrate, with causing hurt to Peera Jeeva, by administering to him dbatora poison. The facts of tbe case have already been reported. After the evidence of witnesses was recorded, the accused, on being questioned by the court, pleaded guilty to the cbaige. The first accused stated that she had a dUpote with her husband regarding some ornaments belonging to her. She sought the advice of the secoml acottsed. who undertook to settle the matter and demanded one rupee from her, which she gave him. A couple of days after tbe man gave her a packet with instructions to mix its contents in her bususod's ■seal, which she did on Wednesday last. When tKe police quentioned her, she admitted ev^rythlng to them. The second and third aocused also niade a clean breast of the business, stating that they had purchased tbe dhatura seeds, and having pulverized them at an eating-house, handed over tbe drug to the compiainant's wife with instructions to administeler tbeaame to her husband by mixing it in bis food. His Worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced esieh of them to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHABUBS OF CAUSINO HURT AND ROBBERY.—Mr. Akoek, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Thane and Kolaba, bas disposed of an appeal against a decision of Mr. Tbaekar, first-claas Magistrate, Kolaba, who, on tbe ftSnd of July la^ convicted one Rai^l Daulatf of rawing hart aad robbery, and sentenced him to three months* rigorDus Immisoument. Tbe Governtaent Pleader, Ki^bb District, aopeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Facdoooji Pestonfi Taleyarkhan, barriaber-Et-law, inatnioted oy Mr. S.Y. Kajadaksb pleader, appeared tor tbe accused. Mr. Taleyarkhan remarked that tbe facte of the case auffleieotly appeared from tbe Jodgaent of tbe lower oourt. He bad carefully gone tbrough tbe evldenoe, and ha •nMrely dlfTerea m m tbe magistrate in the eatlmaMonoTIt. Tbe only motive which tbe eomplalnant suggested Ibr tbia hurt and robbery waa the fact ^ his goats having stray^ Into tbs accused's field an^ damaged his crops. But, on examining the evidence, the court would find that the etory told by the oomplair.ant and hie witneseeswas from first to last one tissue of falsehoods. If tbe goats did really trespass and damaged the aocuaed's crop. It was inconceivable why the accused, besides assaalting the oomplalnaot, should have robbed him of bis property. It appeared to counsel that this charge of robbery* hSMuml"g. of ooorse, that the charge of hurt was true, was trumped-up to strengthen the case. Was it likely that toe aorosed, who was a well-to-do and respectable man. at 7 8^o'clock in tbe mominq,tn broad daylight and In preeehce of mveral men much older and stronger than himself, could have made himself so bold as to not only assault tbe complainant, but to rob him t All his witnesses wars present. Hnw was it that none of them came to his assiatance. Not only that, but the aoouaed was allowed to take his booty borne. The complainant took no steps about it then, and nliowed some bourn to elapse before he did so, but nothing came out of it, and on the fourth day he referred him to the magistrate. After hearing fuitber argumen'is, his Honourdiraocted the accused tu he acquitted.

BRUTAIi MURDER OP A WOMAN AT NULL BAZAAR.

ABOUT 9 o'clock on Saturday morning a Maho medaa woman, named Noorbee, aged about twenty three years, wife of an embroiderer, fell a victim to tbe rage of her brother-in-law, who brutally stabbed her on tbe right side of her breast, with a large table knife, inflicting a wonnd. which resulted in her death within five minutes after her removal to the J. J. Hospital. For some time pawed the deceased, her husband, BlsmlUah Khan Ihasarduk Hoosain Khan, and the murderer, his younger brother, bad been residing together on the first floor of a chawl i^t Khoja .Street. Null Bazaar. The accused whose name is Azamtulla Khan is a married man and they all were living peaceably together until about two months ago, when a disagreement arose between tbe deceased and her brother-in-law, owing to, it is alleged, tbe latter having hod improper intimacy with a girl residing in the same chawl. The deceased bad treqnently asked her husband to get rid of the aoensed on account of hla questionable conduct^ and tbia led tu occasional quarreU and embittered tbe parties. Tbe aoouaed on tbe other band bad asked the deceased not to him by nxead i°CUC tna tnuciwna tu. w ■ss.uuau.o u.u. 'ng fsise reports amongst tbe tenants of tbe obawl but the wom«n seemed to have paid no heed te the warning and hence the brutal revenge.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the day in question tbe deceased was seated in the passage of bis house, cleaning rice, while her husband was at work In the room, not far off. All of a sudden the accused rushed at tbe deceased with a table knife In bis right band and i^tempted to out her nose off. The woman at once caught bold of the blade of the knife and offered a strong resistanoe. Tbe assailant polled tbe knife ont ot her band, aevetely cutting her palm and In his rage plunged tbe weapon three Inches below the left nipple. She raised an alarm **I am stabbed t I am stabbed,** and ran into the room, where her husband was at work, fell down ioeefiaible on the floor, bleeding protuaely from the wound. The husband ran into the passage to aaoertain who bad stabbed Iter and noticed *bin* brother <aocused> standing where the deceased had been seated. On seeing the brother, tbe aocosed called out **Stop you there," and rusblag at him stabhim twice on the right side with the same knife bat sDcoeoded only in causing soperflctal wounds about an inch and a-half in length each. The husband rnsbed tack Into the room, ran downstairs and fetched a poUeeman, who took the accused Into custody. Another policoman soon eame up and having placed the deceased in a victoria conveyed her to tbs J. J. Hospital, where she died five mInntes after admission. In addition to the fatal wound on the left breosk tbe deceased had snatained a slight out on the bridge of the nose. The thumb and the palm of the right hand were severely cut. Saperintendeot Grennan and Inspector Cordeauz on receiving tbe information immediately proceeded to the boose and made a careful search for the knife, buf could not find k. Mr. GeJl. ComuilsMioaer of PoHce, Mr. l'rumiuy, Deputy•Commissioner a(Police, aad iSirdar Mir Abdul All went to the place and made inquiries both at the chawl and tb the hospital.

Immediately after the removal of tbs deosased ro the J. J. Hospital, Mr. W Webb, (U)tintf Second Presidency M^isi rate was summoned to take dowu the dying depoMtlon of the deceased, but when Mr. Webb arrived, the woman was dead.

Mr. Allan F. Turoer, tbe coroner opened an inquiry In the hcMpital on view of the body of tbe deceased. After the body was identified by her husband the Inquiry was adjourned to this afternoon.

The accuse<l has been in the meantime locked up In the Giigaum police station and police inquiries are in proj^^s. TIM accused a short ntatured young man denies tbe charge.

Yesterday morning, the police in continuation o thc ir Inquiries recovered two new table koives with i^ina ot blood over them, in the sweepers' guLL at the back of thfi chawl. These knives. It was further ascertained, had been purchased by the accused for twelve annas the same morning.

DR. COWASJI AND MR. SUKHIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THF. " BOMBAY G.VZirtTE. '

SIR,—In your Is^ue of the 2nd instant. It Is reported that during the consideration of my letter of 30th August by the Standlog Committee, Dr. COwasjl Hurmubji bad tbe goodness to make a most unwo'thy remark to consign it to waste-paper basket In Justice to me, you will be good onqogh to give Insertion to the folowins^ so that the public may Judge whether or not Dr. Cowa*>jl was at ail Justified, and whether or not his remarks were male-fide and malicious to gratify his private malice for certain matters which I do not wish to disclose at this stage as I intend to have legal opinion on the subject, and for which due notice Is registered to his address. In the absence ot my said letter to the Standing Committee before the public the latter cannot be In a poeition to Judge well, and I, therefore, reciuest you to allow me a small apace in your valuable Journal for an extract of it, anefit is for the public to know whether such remarks reflect credit on him. I challenge Dr. Cowasji to disprove my statement that "to fill up wells, tanks, flats, etc., indiscriminately at any levels is certainly prejudicial to public beal h." In my said letter I staM

" I am open to discuss the subject personally or by corre^spondence if the Standing Committee so desire either with them or with any olfIcer they del-gate on their behalf. . . In the interest of public health I beg to lay a question . . which of the following two is beneficial to public health, vix., (I> indiscrimlnate filling up of wells, tanks, flats, etc., having flitby water infested wlih all sorts of fatal and other germs, etc., and at any levels, by earth of doubtful or suspicious quality, and thus converting them into hot-beds of vigorous germs, bacilli, etc., and acting as innumerable 'radii' of iorectioQ to other low-lying places, or <21 keeping open such wells and taking measures to electrolyse their water or disinfect them by ordinary cheap stulV--K'blorlde of lime—and making use of these wells as so many natural 'drains for subsoil water* easy of access for cleaning and flush otoer nretv and^ filthy m^ate and municiool* d" iU clcS by by m"an. of hand "

I thank the Councillor, Mr. ShrotT, for his repartee to that old doctor, and beg to say that time will come when in toe interest of public hsalth due consideration to my suggestion In its original or modified form will have to be given.—Yours, Ac.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SITKHIA.

L. V. Sc„ I*. M. & S.

A NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. F. FIS<HER AND Co. send us a sample of Ayeof. A powerful antisceptio and disinfectant, which is very well known in Europe, but has not hitherto been introduced here. In the year of European Cholera, 1892, the free use of this disinfectant entirely eradicated the epidemic within three months. It killed cholera germs and Bacilli instantaneously, and was also administered inbernnlly in small dilated dosos. under medical advice. The Gsrmno Commission held for the Investigation of Plague Epidemic in India, under the leadership and gpidanoe of Dr. Koch, has reported that (he bacilli of the plague are destroyed by tbe action of Lysol in 10 minutes by a 1 per cent, solution and Instantaneously by a 2 per cent, solution.

AUGUST 8TB WSS the two hundredth anniversary of Peter the Great's installation as a shipbuilder's apprentice at Saardam. Few EogUsh tourists make the short trip of forty-five minutes from Amsterdam to visit the quaint little village trim and picturesque in its decay, where a narrow lane by tbe waterside eootains toe hat in which tbe Tzar lived tbe life of a workman. You are surprised at first lo see a ipiok-aod-opan new baiUing of brick and stone in the Byzaotioe style. This, houevor, serves merely at a shrine, erected quite lately by Nicholas IL* to enoloie the primitive plaok cabin of two •mall rooms in which Peter ootuoily resided. M. Walisaewski, the hleterlea* caste some doubt upon the outoeatiioity of the rsUo, but tradition has held to tbo spot for ooutidernbly longer Uum a oentarj.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Ptrachey took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock on Siturday, when tbe following case was tried before h(s lorJship and a Spscial

THE ADEX HOMICIDE.

John Jones, a private of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, stationed at Aden, was charged with having, on ihe 3lHt May last, at Aden, committed the murder of a punkah ooolJe, named Mahomed Doulay Abdulla Abubaker ; also with culpable bomlolde not amounting to murder : and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt aad hurt. Tbe Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardioe. instructed by Mr. Niobohon, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Grown, while Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the aocused. The following gentlemen were empanneltod upon the

HPBOtAL JI'RT.

Mr. K. M. Slater, foreroao.

Mr. H. B.B Prot cer	Mr. Jauiistiee O. Jamsetjee
Mr. R. Woollcombi	Mr. O. MoLauclon dialer
Mr. J. etecoart	Mr. *W.* H. Held
Mr. J. Porter	Mr. A. K. L^le

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, statsd tbe chief tacts of tbe case for th3 prosecution. He said that the nriaoner at the bar was a private in the Welsh Fttsilieis and was stationed at Aden in the month of May last, and was accused of a series of charges arising out of the death of a punkah coolie named Mahomed Doulay Abdulla Abubaker, who met his death In consequence of a blow innioted upon bis head on the night of the 31st May last. The was removed to the hospital next morning and never recovered oonsclousnesH. Tbe Jury would have before t*>em the deposition of the Doctor at Aden who examined him, and he <thej Advocate-General) thought that there could be no doubt in the minds of tbe Jury that the death was caused by that blow which was Inflioied upon him by someons on the night of the 31st of May. The real question, therefore, toe Jiiy would have to consider and decide was, first of all whether the prisoner was the person who Indicted that blow, secondly, whether supposing the Jury were satisfied that the prisotier was the mao wh • ioflioted that blow he was guilty of tbe various offenoes be was chamed with. this case be would ask tbe gentlemen of the Jury to pay particular attention to what the witcesses on both sides worldMepo e, since they

ALL BELONOEO TO THI:: SAME RBOINENT,

and were evidently dei*irouH of screening tbe prisoner. The Advocate-General accordingly asked tbe Jury when these witnesses were oalleU to listen to their evidence with very great care. They would have before them certain other evidence In the case which would go, if they believed it, to completely identify tbe prisoner as the man who struck the low. He would examine as witnesses on behalf of tbe proeeoution certain peteons whose evidence before the Police Matcl.trato trould tend to shofs that tha^rlaoner j poMoo who struck th, blow. I hair was i no reason for the jury tn aoeepe every word of the * i. . ol the pKMccntlon. The fact oat of wUeb the o«e arose were brteOr these. The dMeassd man was oae of thethrie fmokah oopUge^ wem. the punkah's in the barracks for tbe refrement at Aden. There were three of them utt/ing In a row at some distance from eaeh|; other in the verandah, Tbe prisotier's out was along with those of tbe other men in the barrack room, and tbe deceased man was pulling the punkah at one end ot the verandah—the end which was nearest the sea. The other two men were at some short distance from him at iutervals. The story told by them in the Efolloe Court at Aden, which would be repeated before the Jury was that about 10 o'clock on the night of tbe Slst May last, the soldier, whom they tdeoitified as the ^sooer, came round by tbe corner of tbe verandah near to which the deceased man was sitting and wlthont the slightest provocarlon struck him a blow with a stick over hla bead. The dec-eased fell down, and the two other ponkah ooolies being naturally fr^{htened at it, ranaway, tbe prisoner following ttiem. Sboitly afterwards they met tbe soldier with the punkah coolies, named Hasan Noor who ran up and seized the prisoner, and who was positive upon tluU point. Hateo biou^t the prisoner towards the barrack room, and ne would depose that he gave him in charge of a sergeant whom all the three pjrsoos identified afterwards os Isergeant Fries. They said toot they saw sergeant Price letting tbe prisoner go notwithstandiug their complaints against the prisoner.

THE ADMimON OF A SEROEANI'.

Sergoenb Price, who was called oa a witness for tho prosecution at Aden, admitted that Hasan nnd two other men cams up and complained about another punkah cooUe having been suuuk by a soldier, he said, they did not point out. That was ene tha poutts upon which where was a disoreperDoy of erIdencest wliich it would bs for the Jury to decide which was true and which was false. *17)6 prisoner, at any rote, went off, and what his t subs^oent movemeats Immediately afterwords were they could not absolutely trace. But ths next thing that was heard of him was that between ten and a quarter poet ten o'clo(*k he wes seeu by an Aden policeman, named Gordon, going in the direction of what was called tbe Prostitutes Lines. At that time he was quite drunk. The policeman followed him and went unto him. and there could Ibe no doubt that the policeman bad ample opportunity of recognizing him as Jones. It was no part of a policeman's duty to take him in charge and ha accordingly reported the matter to toe military police, wbo found JonoN trj!ng to eecaps from a house, named Gordon, going in the direction of what was called tbe Prostitutes Lines. At that time he was quite drunk. The policeman followed him and went unto him. and there could Ibe no doubt that the policeman bad ample opportunity of recognizing him as Jones. It was no part of a policeman's duty to take him in charge and ha accordingly reported the matter to toe military police, wbo found JonoN trj!ng to eecaps from a house, named Gordon, going in the direction of what was called tbe Prostitutes Lines. At that time he was quite drunk. On the next day the uiucoedum and the coolies gave bo Gordon, tba Aden policeman, a piece of a stick which was found near where the man who subi-equently died was lyinK stating that the piece waa a part of the stick with which ths prisoner had struck the punkah coolie. The stick breaking with the blow. Next day underneath the prisoner's bed was found another piece of exactly the Sams sort of stick, which fitted exactly into tbe piece which had bsen given to the policeman by the punkah coolie. The stick was one ot those Used by soldiers in signslling, and it was made of comparatively beard wocid. A b'ow from a stick of that description must inlUot a mono severe blow. Although Sergeant Price admitted that a complaint was made to him that a punkah coolie had been struck, he thought nothing of it,but reported is afterwards to the colour sergeant* and no steps were taken in the matter. Tne man was allowed to lie In the verandah the whole night long, and was removed to the hospital next morning whose hs die l at about noon. The medical evidence was to the effeot that there was no fracture of the skull, the man died from the effects of the blow.

THE PROBABLE DEFENCE*

These were tbe short outlines of the evidence for the pTuseoution recorded at Aden, and he (the Advocate-General) presumed that some of those witnesses, who were Holdiers belonging to the same regiment, would be called bera on the part of the defence would be thal the prisoner could not possibly have gone outside into the verandah at thatfpartlcular time, inasmuch as be was seen in the barrack room aoswering the roll-call a that time. The Jury would have to scrtutnlza with wery great care tbe evidence of those witnesses, who were not unnaturally attempting to serene their comrade. But it was a very curious circumstance that the hole of the men, including the sergeant, gave evidence at Aden that the prisoner was not drunk. It would however be conclusively proved that shortly before and after 10 o'clock the prisoner was drunk and was found shortly afterwaros in a house of ill tame drunk at the time, so that there could be no doubt that some time before lOo'clock he had obtalne<l sufficient drink to make him^elf drunk. As the jury were aware the fact of the prisoner being drunk dldnotezcul-pate hlm from the eonsequences of his act on the **crtrinrl ihS:' anr*ofthe^ff^r (Sr *urn*wills to! **ound** that he had lost all control over himself. The considering the guilt or Inuocenoe take into con.lderaClon **the fact that** be was drunk. The Advocote-Geoeral then read to the jury the several sections of tbe Indian Penal Code bearing on all the four charges.

Sheik **Da**wood Shafk Cadurbux, a clerk in the Cantonment wragist ate's court at Aden, said that the plan shewn him was a correct plan of tbe scene of tbe murder in this case.

EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER (OOLIE.

Mahomtd Yousuf, a punkah coolie, said ^hat, on the 31st May last, he was employed as a punkah «ooUe In the barracks at Aden. On the night of the 31st May last, tbe witness, tbe deceased, and another coolie were engaged at the barracks in puUing punkahs. The deceased was sitting at tbe sea end of tbe barracks. The deceased was resting bimirelf between witness and the other coolie. While they were puli* ing the punkah, a soldier came trom the direction of sea with a stick in his hand, and stiuck the deceased, as he was at the moment pulling the punkah, a blow in tbe head with the stick. I^eceased fell down. Witness and the other coolie ran away la the other direction oppo'xite to the sea, and shouted out to tbe muccadum. The soldiers pursued them a short distance. They spoke tbe muccadum named HussenNoor. They pointe l to the soldier and told the muccadum what he had done. The soldier went back to the spot where tbe deceased lay. He had then In his hand a pirce of a broken stick, and the other piece was lying near the deceased. The pieces shewn witness were, he said, those pieces. The muccadum (hereupon seized the soldier. At this time a ser^raant came out ot the barracks, and toe soldier was f^veo over to the sergeant (saigeant Price.) The sergeant let the soldier go. Shortly afterwards the muccadum asked the serJeant where he had let tbe soldier go. A quarrel took place between the sergeant and tbe muocadum. After altercating wito the muccadum. tbe serJeant went into tbe Barracks. Witness and others went to where the deceased was l|'ing. They next went to report tbe matter to the regimental quartermaster and took the deceased there. As the quarter-master was not there they left the body near his quaiters,and remained by his body all night. The n*xt morning they removed hiok to the hospital. He was etiU uncODsoious. As seiigeant Price let the aiddler go, tbe latter went Into toe barracks. Witness Identified the prisoner standing in the dock. The day following the assault witnees said he tdeatlAod the -loldier who was place<(among a lot of other soldiers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said It was a moonlg>>t night and he could see the stick which the soldier bad In his raud. He did not say before the magistrste that tbe night was dark, and that he coolci not see tbe stick. As be hosnital, witness did not say that he thought tbe accuse Jones was the soldier who struck the discussed, but that be waa not quite sure. The punkabas which they were polling werd punkahs over the eoldieni' beds, and they were pulling from ontside. It was the time for the soldiers to go to bed. Th^ had not been pulling long before the deceased was Bt**uck.

To the judge : I had noticed one piece of the stick at the spot where the deceased was lying. I don't know who took It up afterwards.

To tbe foreman of the Jury : I cannot say whether the soldier was drunk or not. Tbe deceased was bareheaded when struck.

To the Judfte : The soldier had Khaki trowsers on and a shirt. I cannot say wether be had anything on his head or not.

BP-LTEF OR KNOWLEDGE ?

Egs Boo.examined by Mr, Jardlne, said in May las^ he was embloyed as a punkah oeolte in the barracks at Aden. Tbe Ueoeased and Mahomed Yousoof were with him, and were pulling the punkahs. A soldier struck tbe deceased as he was pulling the punkah. He came from ths di»-ection of the soa and struck ths deceased with a stick. The latter was bareheaded at the time ; he groaned and fell down on his back witness ana the other man ran away, and shouted out. The muccadum eame*up, and saw the deceased lying on the ground. They did not say anything to tbe mucoadum, who went and seized the soldier. Serjeant Price came out, and the mucoadum ninde over the soldier to tbe serfeant. The serJeant allowed the soldier to go away, witness and tbe other man shouted out and informed the mucoadum. The mucedum then had a quarrel with tbe serJeant for having allowed the aololer to go away. They lifted the deceased up and took him to the quarter master's place, but he was not there. The next morning deceased was taken to the hospital. Witness Identified the prisoner as the soldier who struck the deceased in the head. It was!nighu but the witness said he believed the prisoner was the assailant. Witness admitted having said before the magistrate as follows: "It was a dark night. I did not see the mao's face, but I believe thlsla the soldier," When witness stated at tbe guard-room ,that the prisoner was the man, he meant that prisoDer was the man whom the muccadum handed over to the serJeant. Tbs soldier did straggle, and che muccadum had to pull him. The muccadum and the soldier were stragffling together, when the earjeant came and seized tbe soldier. The muccadum then went towiurds the witness and his comrade. Meanwhile tbe ser-Jeant let tbe soldier go away.

TotheJudM : Witness was now in jail. Because bo gave evidence in this ease, the soldiers were angry with him ; and one of them falsely accused him of an assault, for which be was now in Jail.

THE MUOCADUM'S STATEMENT.

S.

e to S « S S * ^ n d ^ w » t and "S 7 ? tS*™!

They bad been pulling the punkahs of No. 1 biirracks. Witness saw a soldier standing in the maldan. He was tbe prisoner now sitting in the dock. He had In his hand a short stick like the bite produced in court. A serJeant tbe*n came out of No. 1 baracks, and witness told him tbe soldier had struck the deceased. The aerleant took the soldier Into his oharice, and told witnate to call the punkah coolies. Hla name was Serjeant Price. While witness was going along tiie way, the aridler was allowed to go. Witness returned to tbe serJeant and asked him why he had allowed the soldier to go. Tbe serJeant sold "you did not make over any soldier to me.'* After the altercation, tbe serJeant went back into the barrocka. They took tbe deceased to the quarters of toe quarter master, who had gone oat, and kept him there aU nighu. The decesised was groaning all the time nod was uoconsoious. Witness bad no doubt in his mind that the prisoner was tbe mao whom be made over to tbe serJeant.

To tbe foreman of the Jury : When I saw the soldier* there were no other soldiers about.

POLICE KVXDBNCh.

Mr. E. Gordon, Inspector of Police at Aden, said toot on tbe night of (be Slst May last, be saw the prisoner coming from toe barracks towards the tanks. He was then about 900 yards from barracks No. t in a direct line. It was about five minutes post 10 p.m. He seemed to have been drInking.He was staggering. WitneMH was in a carriage and stepped at the police station. Prisoner had on a grey skirt, khaki trousers, and a cap. Witness saw |K*isoner passing bv the police station, and he followed him. He Attempted to cross a nullah and foil into it. Witness tuld him bo go back to che burracl^si. He went on to the lines. Witness was sore that it would bs for the Jury to decide which was true and which was false. *17)6 prisoner, at any rote, went off, and what his t subs^oent movemeats Immediately afterwords were they could not absolutely trace. But ths next thing that was heard of him was that between ten and a quarter poet ten o'clo(*k he wes seeu by an Aden policeman, named Gordon, going in the direction of what was called tbe Prostitutes Lines. At that time he was quite drunk. The policeman followed him and went unto him. and there could Ibe no doubt that the policeman bad ample opportunity of recognizing him as Jones. It was no part of a policeman's duty to take him in charge and ha accordingly reported the matter to toe military police, wbo found JonoN trj!ng to eecaps from a house, named Gordon, going in the direction of what was called tbe Prostitutes Lines. At that time he was quite drunk. The policeman followed him and went unto him. and there could Ibe no doubt that the policeman bad ample opportunity of recognizing him as Jones. It was no part of a policeman's duty to take him in charge and ha accordingly reported the matter to toe military police, wbo found JonoN trj!ng to eecaps from a house, named Gordon, going in the direction of what was called tbe Prostitutes Lines. At that time he was quite drunk. On the next day the uiucoedum and the coolies gave bo Gordon, tba Aden policeman, a piece of a stick which was found near where the man who subi-equently died was lyinK stating that the piece waa a part of the stick with which ths prisoner had struck the punkah coolie. The stick breaking with the blow. Next day underneath the prisoner's bed was found another piece of exactly the Sams sort of stick, which fitted exactly into tbe piece which had bsen given to the policeman by the punkah coolie. The stick was one ot those Used by soldiers in signslling, and it was made of comparatively beard wocid. A b'ow from a stick of that description must inlUot a mono severe blow. Although Sergeant Price admitted that a complaint was made to him that a punkah coolie had been struck, he thought nothing of it,but reported is afterwards to the colour sergeant* and no steps were taken in the matter. Tne man was allowed to lie In the verandah the whole night long, and was removed to the hospital next morning whose hs die l at about noon. The medical evidence was to the effeot that there was no fracture of the skull, the man died from the effects of the blow.

THE PROBABLE DEFENCE*

These were tbe short outlines of the evidence for the pTuseoution recorded at Aden, and he (the Advocate-General) presumed that some of those witnesses, who were Holdiers belonging to the same regiment, would be called bera on the part of the defence would be thal the prisoner could not possibly have gone outside into the verandah at thatfpartlcular time, inasmuch as be was seen in the barrack room aoswering the roll-call a that time. The Jury would have to scrtutnlza with wery great care tbe evidence of those witnesses, who were not unnaturally attempting to serene their comrade. But it was a very curious circumstance that the hole of the men, including the sergeant, gave evidence at Aden that the prisoner was not drunk. It would however be conclusively proved that shortly before and after 10 o'clock the prisoner was drunk and was found shortly afterwaros in a house of ill tame drunk at the time, so that there could be no doubt that some time before lOo'clock he had obtalne<l sufficient drink to make him^elf drunk. As the jury were aware the fact of the prisoner being drunk dldnotezcul-pate hlm from the eonsequences of his act on the **crtrinrl ihS:' anr*ofthe^ff^r (Sr *urn*wills to! **ound** that he had lost all control over himself. The considering the guilt or Inuocenoe take into con.lderaClon **the fact that** be was drunk. The Advocote-Geoeral then read to the jury the several sections of tbe Indian Penal Code bearing on all the four charges.

Sheik **Da**wood Shafk Cadurbux, a clerk in the Cantonment wragist ate's court at Aden, said that the plan shewn him was a correct plan of tbe scene of tbe murder in this case.

EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER (OOLIE.

Mahomtd Yousuf, a punkah coolie, said ^hat, on the 31st May last, he was employed as a punkah «ooUe In the barracks at Aden. On the night of the 31st May last, tbe witness, tbe deceased, and another coolie were engaged at the barracks in puUing punkahs. The deceased was sitting at tbe sea end of tbe barracks. The deceased was resting bimirelf between witness and the other coolie. While they were puli* ing the punkah, a soldier came trom the direction of sea with a stick in his hand, and stiuck the deceased, as he was at the moment pulling the punkah, a blow in tbe head with the stick. I^eceased fell down. Witness and the other coolie ran away la the other direction oppo'xite to the sea, and shouted out to tbe muccadum. The soldiers pursued them a short distance. They spoke tbe muccadum named HussenNoor. They pointe l to the soldier and told the muccadum what he had done. The soldier went back to the spot where tbe deceased lay. He had then In his hand a pirce of a broken stick, and the other piece was lying near the deceased. The pieces shewn witness were, he said, those pieces. The muccadum (hereupon seized the soldier. At this time a ser^raant came out ot the barracks, and toe soldier was f^veo over to the sergeant (saigeant Price.) The sergeant let the soldier go. Shortly afterwards the muccadum asked the serJeant where he had let tbe soldier go. A quarrel took place between the sergeant and tbe muocadum. After altercating wito the muccadum. tbe serJeant went into tbe Barracks. Witness and others went to where the deceased was l|'ing. They next went to report tbe matter to the regimental quartermaster and took the deceased there. As the quarter-master was not there they left the body near his quaiters,and remained by his body all night. The n*xt morning they removed hiok to the hospital. He was etiU uncODsoious. As seiigeant Price let the aiddler go, tbe latter went Into toe barracks. Witness Identified the prisoner standing in the dock. The day following the assault witnees

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

FOR Consols yesterday the quotation in London was 111⅛ ex. French Rentes declined ¼ per cent., to 104¼; and Paris Exchange on London ½ centime, to 25·18¼ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117, and Rupee Securities at £63 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3⅞d. Bar Silver advanced ¼d. in value, to 24d. per oz., and in New York the metal was 1 cent higher at 52½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 3·8 cent more at 4·86 1/8 dollars.

The quotation for Consols was 1-16 per cent. lower to-day at 111 9-16 ex. Rupee Securities advanced ½ per cent. to £64 3-16, but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. Paris Exchange on London recovered 1 centime, at 25·19½ fcs.; and French Rentes ¼ per cent., at 104¼. The Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight ⅛d., to 1s. 3 3/8d. Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. in London, to 24⅛d. per oz.; and 1¼ cent in New York, to 53¼ cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London declined 1/8 cent, to 4·86 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £110,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £40,000 in Gold to the same port.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 44s. per 416lbs., September-October shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quieter; Brown Rapeseed at 41⅛s. per 416lbs., same shipment to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market quieter; Linseed at 37⅛s. per 416lbs., September-October shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

Spot Mid.—Americans Cotton was 1-16d. lower yesterday in Liverpool, at 4 3-32d. per lb., but all descriptions of East Indians were unchanged in price. American Arrivals declined 1-64d. for September delivery at 3 31-32d. per lb., and 1-32d. for January-February at 3 21-32d. per lb. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed quiet.

No further change took place to-day in American Arrivals in Liverpool; spot Mid-Americans, however, recovered 1-32d., being quoted at 4 1-8d. per lb. The market was firm at closing, Surats steady Arrivals quiet. The Sales for the day were 7,000 bales; Imports, *nil*. The Manchester market closed quiet. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday were 48,000 bales, or 13,000 bales more than in the previous week at 35,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was the same in both weeks, viz., 40,000 bales. The week's Imports were 1,000 bales less at 7,000 bales; and the total Stock decreased by 42,000 bales, standing yesterday at 487,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was 3-16 cent lower in New York yesterday, at 7⅞ cents per lb. December Futures were 11 points higher, and March 4 points at 6·82 and 6·92 cents. per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands are quoted 1-8 cent lower at 7¾ cents per lb.; December Futures declined 5 points to 6·77 cents, and March 4 points to 6·88 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 10,000 bales.

Locally there has been nothing doing to-day in the Cotton market, which is lifeless. Prices are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	178 bales.
Wheat	6,432 cwts.
Linseed	1,301 "
Rapeseed	7,502 "
Castorseed	1,152 "
Rice	2,040 "

FREIGHTS are steady, with little or nothing doing.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. In consequence of a report that the Secretary of State was about to buy Rupee remittances on London (which is the very reverse of selling Council Bills), the feeling in the market changed to one of excitement, rates advanced, and some Bank Wire was reported at 1s. 3 15-16d., a fair amount of business also passing at the opening rate. The market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1·69 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady a, 26¾ and 96⅝ for Money and Account, respectively for 3½ per Cents. Threes have remained at 93, nominal.

SHARES are quiet, New Berar Press are Rs. 5 higher, and New Indian Rs. 2½. Central India Mills have advanced Rs. 25. Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 10, and Carrimbhoy and Empress Rs. 5 each. Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 lower.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 11-16
Bar Silver	24

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	48,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,400	"
" Imports of cotton	7,000	"
" " Surats	*Nil*	"
" Stock of cotton	487,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca, from Colombo arrived here this morning.

PENANG, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanizibar for Bombay on the 4th instant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—105 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Dublin s—51 cases soap, H Mahomedbhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Murray s—19 cases whisky, Smith Brothers and Co.
Rufford Hall s—4 hogsheads earthenware, C P Mahomed.
Clan Buchanan s—13 cases soap, D Dadabhoy; 4 crates earthenware, Cassum Nanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.
India s—2 cases perfumed spirit, Essoofally Rassoolje; 41 cases provision, R Jooma; 17 cases medicine, Kursondas Nathoo and Co; 2 cases paper, and 9 cases stationery, etc., Thacker and Co; 32 cases medicine, Bertie Smith and Co; 2 cases chemicals, Babajee Sakharam and Co; 50 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 25 cases port, D Dadabhoy; 15 cases oilmenstores, C Dadabhoy; 19 cases medicine, V Bhicoa and Co; 57 cases port-wine, 1 case whisky, Phipson and Co; 106 cases oilmenstores, Abba Gunny; 7 cases medicine, and 4 cases soap, Essoofally Rassoojee; 30 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co; 7 cases provision, and 1 case soap, K N Currimbhoy and Co.
Deccadale s—4 cases stationery, &c., Abba Gunny; 21 cases oilmenstores and 9 cases provisions, etc., Hirjibhoy Manockjee; 33 cases medicine, V Bhicoa and Co; 2 cases perfume of spirit, 3 cases medicine, 2 cases provision, 6 cases soap, 1 case paper, and 3 cases stationery, etc., Budroodin Nuzerally; 11 cases chemicals, etc, Currimbhoy Julubhoy and Co; 60 drums turpentine, L Sumsoodin; 150 drums turpentine, Mahomedbhoy Abdool Hoosein and Brothers; 60 drums turpentine, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 90 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee; 30 drums turpentine, E Keakabhoy; 90 drums turpentine, Gholamally Moola Mahomed and Co.
Rome s—5 cases stationery, Abdool Hoosein Kikabhoy.
Socotra s—60 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 30 drums turpentine, E Currimbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—8 cases plate glass, P R Karni; 375 boxes candles, S A S Dawood.
Socotra s—13 cases playing cards, T M H Aboo.

FROM HAMBURG.
India s—10 cases perfumed spirit, G Megjee.

FROM CHARENTE.
India s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gisela s—3 cases glassbeads, N Essoofbhoy.
Imperator s—12 cases playing cards, Moosa Hajee Hassum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KIPLING—August 17, at North End House, Rottingdean, Sussex, the wife of Rudyard Kipling, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—ROSS—August 5, at the parish church, Slough Walter Stewart Davis, Political Agent, Malakhand, India, second son of the late William Davis, Esq., of Well Close, Gloucester, to Georgina, Jessie Chisholm Ross, younger daughter of the late David Ross, Esq., C.I.E.
HALL—VATTS—August 14, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Robert Macpherson Hall, 13th Bengal Lancers, second son of the late Major Grieve Hall, R. E., to Helen Amy, second daughter of the late C. W. P. Watts, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs. Watts, St. Helen's, Ashburton-road, Southsea.
LAVINGTON—HITCHINS—August 14, at St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, Ernest William, Barrister-at-Law, only son of W. J. Lavington, of Lawrie Park, Sydenham, to Ada Henrietta, fourth daughter of Colonel H. O. Hitchins, late Royal Artillery, Bengal.
SAREL—ROSS—August 16, at Bray Parish Church, Berks, Mr. George Sarel, 11th P. W. O. Bengal Lancers, to Miss Annie Ross, younger daughter of Mr. L. Ross, Portree.
TEMPLE—ROBERTS—August 12, at Oswaldkirk, Michael Henry, only son of the late Charles Temple, of the Bengal Civil Service to Jessie, only daughter of the late Frederick Bernard Roberts, C. E., of Clapham.

DEATHS.

HEWSON—July 26, London, of Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, Civil Engineers and Architects, Bombay.
READE—August 14, at Brighton, Colonel G. E. Reade, late Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, N.-W. P., India, aged 57.
SLATER—August 14, at 77, Belsize-road, London, N. W., Jane, the beloved wife of J. M. Slater, M. Inst. C.E., late of Bombay, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-General James FitzGerald, Mad as Army.
WATSON—August 9, at St. John's-villas, Wimbledon, the Rev. George Augustus Frederick Watson, Chaplain H. E. I. C. S., and H. M. S., and seventeen years Vicar of Abbotsley, Hants, aged 75.
WESTERN—August 16, at Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Western, late Madras Native Infantry aged 78.
WHITE—August 10, at Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire, Joanna Elizabeth White, eldest daughter of the late Francis Sidon White, Captain H. E. I. C. S., aged 77.
WILSON—August 13, at East Castle, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Allan Wilson, C. E., M. I. C. E., formerly of Public Works Department, India, aged 77.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

Observer.—You have omitted to send us your name and address.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1897.

WHEN Sir Mortimer Durand sees that a modification of our Frontier Policy has become necessary there can be little doubt that it will come to pass. The Durand Treaty brought within the sphere of British influence the Pathan tribes which had preserved their independence for uncounted ages. The Chitral campaign gave the Forward School an opportunity which they did not neglect, to complete the operation by extending British jurisdiction from the Peshawar Frontier through the Swat Valley to Dir and Chitral, adding a couple of hundred miles to the length of communications which have to be safeguarded against the attacks of tribes jealous of their freedom and wholly intractable. The danger of this extension of the area of our responsibilities was clearly seen by the majority of the more experienced military and political officers, and they protested with singular energy and unanimity against such a challenge to fortune. We now see that the assurances so freely lavished that the tribes would readily submit to control, and that the possession of 40,000 square miles of well-nigh inaccessible mountains between our old frontier and the Amir's territories would greatly facilitate the task of defending India against an attack by a foreign enemy, were absolutely illusory. An ordinary administrative incident precipitated a rising which has extended in a few weeks to nearly all the Pathan tribes, whose fighting strength is estimated at 200,000 men. The first outbreak was deemed to require the mobilisation of 8,000 men. It was hoped that the heavy punishment dealt out to the tribes in the Tochi Valley would restore tranquillity. It had just the contrary effect. The tribes rose in succession, until we have now practically the whole of them on our hands. Over 40,000 troops are concentrated on the frontier, awaiting the completion of the transport arrangements and the return to India of Sir William Lockhart, who has been hastily summoned from Nauheim, in Germany, to take the command of the forces to operate in the mountains. Sir Mortimer Durand was fully justified in stating that the situation on the Frontier is serious, and that the restoration of order will probably cost many lives and much money. It is equally true that the Indian Army is thoroughly efficient, and that the operations will be eventually successful.

But what will success in this costly and arduous campaign obtain for India? When the troops are withdrawn at the close of it, the sea of mountains will still remain in the possession of a million of untamable Pathans, and things will be precisely where they were before the wholly unexpected collision in the Tochi Valley in June last which led straight to military operations of vast extent that will cost India many crores. The financial effects are already felt. The drain on the diminished balances of the Government of India has nearly depleted the Treasury. The drawings of the Secretary of State have perforce to be reduced from the usual fifty or sixty lakhs a week to twenty-five lakhs, to fifteen, to ten, and then to nothing. We have now entered on a new phase. The news of the day includes the interesting item that the Secretary of State for India is buying drafts to enable him to remit a crore of rupees to India. The object of this remarkable inversion of roles, it is expressly stated, is to enable the Indian Government to meet the expenses of the military operations on the Frontier. The cost of maintaining an army of 40,000 men beyond the Frontier will, at the usual computation, be £4,000,000 a month. The well-known formula is that a military force beyond the Frontier costs the treasury £100 a month per man. The crore to be remitted by Lord George Hamilton by ten days' drafts on Calcutta or Bombay will be a mere drop in the ocean of enormous expenditure to which Government are now committed. But this is not all. The Pathan tribes, with which the military operations now in preparation will have to deal, are remote from Baluchistan. The tribes in that large province which were mediatised by Sir Robert Sandeman, and have hitherto been peaceful and loyal under the influence of their feudal chiefs, are now causing great anxiety. The spirit of unrest which is become contagious on the Frontier, has spread to the Baluchis, telegraph wires have been cut, the railway owes its present security to military patrols, and the necessity for increasing the number of European troops on that side is becoming only too evident. Those who are enamoured with the Forward Policy which has been in the ascendant for some years, would do well to consider this problem. When the Russian Bogie makes his appearance on the North-West, will it be an easy matter for the Government of India to detail 40,000 of their best troops to reconcile the Pathan tribes to the loss of their independence? The Frontier policy of recent years, it is now admitted, will have to be reconsidered. It has broken down hopelessly.

LAST week the Bombay Presidency had the unenviable distinction of being the only Province in the Indian Empire where there has been no decrease in the number of persons receiving Famine relief. Since the monsoon broke the number of people provided for by the State throughout India has fallen from over four millions to two and a-half millions. In our Presidency the figures have been in inverse ratio to those of the Empire as a whole. In the middle of June 274,400 people were on the hands of the Bombay Government; the total at the present time is no less than 363,142 souls. Last week when the strain in every other Province was being lightened, there was an increase of 26,000 persons on relief, exclusive of a few hundreds employed in Bombay. This state of things is due to the want of sufficient rainfall in parts of the Deccan, and so far as Ahmednagar is concerned it really looks as though the period of scarcity will not wholly pass away by the end of the year. That district is bracketed with Bhadvachalum in Madras as being one of the two areas throughout India which give most cause for anxiety to the authorities. The experience of the past goes to show that light scant showers in June and July, such as were experienced this year, often presage bad times, and that exceptionally heavy rain later on does not repair the damage thereby caused. The recent crop reports state that rain is urgently needed in the greater part of the district, and that prices of food grains remain as high as ever. It was estimated after the last famine that the maximum number of persons who might have to be provided for in Ahmednagar district in a year of severe distress was one lakh, and at the present time the people supported by Government there are only 16,000 short of this maximum. In several other districts besides Ahmednagar the situation is discouraging. In Sholapur and Bijapur and parts of Satara and Belgaum, the condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating, and fodder is still insufficient throughout the Deccan. The principal increases in the number under relief last week was in Bijapur, where it was over ten thousand, and Sholapur where it was 3,600. These two districts between them have no less than 32 relief works in progress; while Ahmednagar has nineteen.

These facts go to show that even under the most favourable conditions some months must elapse before the spectre of Famine is finally exorcised from the Presidency, and that it is quite possible so far as one district is concerned that relief will have to extend far beyond the limit that would have sufficed had the season been favourable. The situation is one which gives added emphasis to the urgency of the claim of Bombay to Government assistance in an effort to keep out of an already overcrowded city large numbers of "submerged" cultivators. The justice of this claim has been pointed out on more than one occasion in these columns, and its expediency is illustrated by the continued high mortality in the city, which is especially marked amongst the immigrants. On economic as well as on sanitary grounds it is very undesirable to allow large numbers of the agrarian population to swell the ranks of the unemployed in Bombay at the present time. We are therefore glad to find that Government are at last giving practical effect to the acknowledgment Sir Charles Ollivant made at the beginning of last month that steps should be taken to endeavour to stop the influx into Bombay. In the first instance these steps should be of a persuasive rather than a coercive character, and hence it is satisfactory that the Collectors of affected districts have been directed to do all in their power to dissuade indigent people from coming to the capital, making it as widely known as possible that relief cannot be obtained here on more favourable terms than in the districts. This is certainly the case, for living is now so dear in Bombay that the wage of three annas paid to men on the test works is only sufficient to meet the cost of bare necessities. The enquiries made by the authorities go to show that many of the new comers into the city are persons ordinarily resident here who had fled on account of the plague and have now returned with relations and friends. The Government resolution states that "It is probable that all of them are of the classes who are attracted to Bombay in all years either by the expectation of high wages or in hope of profuse charity." If this is the case all that can be said is that they are pouring into the island in much larger numbers than usual.

Two test works have now been opened here under the direction of the Plague Committee, and Government have announced that if it is found on these works that there are considerable numbers of people from the affected areas whom it is desirable to send back to relief works in the districts, Government will bear the cost of drafting them back, including passage money or railway fares where it is necessary to send them by steamer or rail, and will maintain them until they are re-employed. The particulars we gave the other day of the places of origin of the men employed at the test work first opened, went to show that many of the people who are now swelling the mortality in this city, answer to the description of those whom Government are prepared to take back to the place from whence they came. The moral effect of such a policy in stemming the tide of immigration would be considerable, for (with the exception of the beggar class) people would not be so ready to endure the hardships incidental to tramping here if they learned that on arrival they would probably be sent back again by a paternal Government. In this way the evil effects from an economic point of view of the disintegration of village communities, such as was noticed after the Famine twenty years ago, would be minimised. Many of the people now pressing into Bombay if left to themselves would not go back to the village homes when the scarcity was at an end—if they failed to find employment here they would in too many instances join the ranks of homeless wanderers. It is satisfactory to find that Government are prepared if need be to adopt preventive as well as curative measures for the existing economic evil of an unduly large influx of the agrarian population into Bombay. It is intended to open relief works in the Thana District, if the immigration continues, so as to divert people when on their way to Bombay. The need of such works to intercept immigrants coming across the harbour by ferry steamers was pointed out to Government by Sir James Campbell some weeks back, but the difficulty of providing suitable works at the best centres for the purpose has so far stood in the way of the suggestion being carried out.

THE peace negociations which we sanguinely hoped to see concluded two months ago, are now at a dead stop. Germany has very effectively blocked the way, and if the German Press is to be credited, Lord Salisbury has been equally effective, though in a different way. The Sultan insisted on the payment of an instalment of one million of the indemnity before withdrawing his troops from Thessaly. Greece had no means of raising that sum, except by a loan for which she was prepared to set aside certain items of taxation. Germany refused to assent to such a course, as unfair to the foreign—that is, the German—holders of Greek bonds. The claims of these latter should be safeguarded by placing the finances of Greece entirely under International control. To this the Hellenic Government refused to agree, as ruinous and impracticable. The payment of the first million—of which Greek capitalists, chiefly in Paris and Marseilles, were able to promise two-thirds—would facilitate the evacuation of the most fertile part of Thessaly, which would render it possible to take thought for the claims of the old creditors. Germany was inexorable. The Turkish Government being badly in need of the first instalment of the indemnity, wherewith to pay the troops part of the arrears long since due, was by no means pleased at the obstructive attitude of Germany. It was bitterly remarked that the German Government, by insisting on conditions favourable to the bond-holders of Berlin and Frankfort, were subordinating the settlement of the indemnity question to the interests of speculators. As Greece was unable to meet the indemnity claims Turkey had no alternative but to retain a portion of Thessaly, which entailed heavy expenditure. Great Britain refused to acquiesce in any arrangement which might have the effect of perpetuating the Turkish occupation of that Province, which was ceded to Greece in 1881 by International agreement. Turkey was willing to evacuate certain towns and districts when portions of the instalment were paid; but Lord Salisbury insisted on immediate evacuation. The German Government refused to agree to a proposal which would have the effect of depriving Turkey of her valuable asset without any prospect of being recouped the expenses of the war which had been forced on her by Greece. In vain the Greek Government represented that the attitude of Germany in rendering the payment of the indemnity practically impossible was seriously prejudicing the interests of the bond-holders, the continued occupation of the most fertile part of Greek territories rendering it impossible to pay the interest on the bonds. In like manner, the insistance of Great Britain on the evacuation of the whole of the Greek territory, whether the indemnity were paid or not, practically rendered any future evacuation impossible. That was the state of things in the middle of August. The deadlock is now more hopeless than ever. France and Russia will not guarantee a loan to pay the indemnity; Great Britain will not guarantee it alone. The Turkish army, therefore, remains in occupation of Thessaly.

H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAIRNE, K.C.B., R.A., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, arrived here, last evening from Poona, in company of Lady Nairne, Mrs. Mercer, wife of Major A. F. Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary to General Nairne; and Captain Dimsdale, Aide-de-Camp. The arrival was private. On alighting

othtr cwpaet,'wutiidMd M l to Im >B lajutiM to Mr. KM), BB inlartie* whieb hBi now bBM handaomaly BBd adB^oately ramedied. Th« new Aaairt-BBt SeorelBrj 'ot tbe PoUtioal Departaeat it Mr. Oelin Ocorra Campbell, who baa baan in tha India OSaa abant twanty yean, and hni ptorad bU oapacity in aarioni dapartmaata. tta was Ptiaate SboteUry to Sit Henry Fowlei wban that atataamaa bald tbe Indian portfolio, and raeantly ha baa done food work aa Saoretary of the Royal Oommiaaloa on ndlan Expenditure. I am glad to learn, and *Vj* KtatiftentiOB trill be abared by a lar^a numbax of peraona in India, that tha Secretary of State baa invited Sir GaorRa Blrdwood to oontinne bin appointment aa Special Aaaiatant in the SlatUtioa and Commerce Department for aaothar twelve montba, and that ha baa decided to remain at tbe India Office tor this further perM. U'adar the limit of BRemtae, Sit OeotRa would have retired in December next, on beoomioR aixty-Bva yeara old. It ia hardly poaaiMe lo think c< the India Office being deprived of tbe valuable aervinea of Sir Q. Birdwood, and it it to be hoped that when the time cornea he may be Induora to accept a further eztenaioa. I regret to add that the health of Sir Henry MTnterfieM, the remarkably able Srorata^ of the Finaneial Department, ia again canainR much anxiety to hia frienda, and it is even feared that be may not be able to oontiana in tha public aervice much lonsar. Ha ia, I undaretand, aufferiuR from heart affection. Sir Henry Watarfiald ia probably one of the moat laboriona maa that ever entered a Govern nent Department, and there ia BO doubt that tha breakdown of bin oonatitntion it entirely due to ovarwork. Ha araa alwaya the ftrat to arrive at tbe office and tbe last to leave. Moreover, no day paaaad without kiatafriaK-work bama with him. If the worat faaia are realiaad, and ha ia obliged to retire, hia loaa wiff be a very acriona one. It ia difficult to aee who there ia in tha India Office who could anooaed him, and I abink it would be abeolntely neoeaaary to bring ia am outaider, of ftnanoial axparianoa and ability.**

THE DEhTH ROLU

Tha death in hia aoventy-aeventh year of LiautoB' Mt-Oaueral Sir William Jervoia, Colonel Com' auandanl. Royal Engineera, of which yon have hoard l>y telegram, waa canaad by aa aooident in the Baighhourhood of Southampton, on Monday. *Xa* oan^mniad by a lady viaitor, he went for a drive in a tow dog-cart. The lady waa driving. A piece of paper blowiag about in the road atartliog the bone it bolted. The ooaobman made an nnanooeaetnl aitteuipt to stop tbe animal, and tha oxtriaga ooming in contact with tbe kerb Sir William waa tbrowo vioUntty to the ground, hia bead atrikiug the stoaa. Ha was pioksd up nnconecioua and removed to a meighbourlag honaa, whera ha died within a few -ffisurB. Fewer officers have had a more varied or dittIngnUfaed career than Sir W. Jervoia whose death la deeply deplored, eepeoially ia Australasia where be epent a great many yaara of bis lifa in various official capacities. Hia couDcction with India waa not so intimate aa that of aoma officers of the corps of Royal Eogiaaon, but it will not hava been forgotten thet he was selected, early in the sieventisa, to viiit onr Eaatern Empire for the porfMee of adviaing the authorities there respeoting the dcfeocaa of Aden, Bombay, the Hoogbly, Ac. Since hie retirement from the public service, eight yeara ago, ha has warmly advocated tbe handing over of naval itations and ooaet defancea to the Admiralty. I suppose (hinge ere different now, but some of the dsfenoea in Bombay harbour, u dSBcn or fifteen years ago, showed tbe neoessity of dbe ebauge ao aumestlj recommended ^ him. He Wes a Knight Grand Croat of tha Colonial Order—St. Michael end St. George—and a Companion of tbe Bath, bat the honour he veined above everything wee hie fellowship of the Royal Society. Anotber eminent Army Officer has passed away this week—COIOIMI Fr^eriok Obarles Evetleigb, O. B., who gained bit first experience of ectnal warfare in the Crimea and afterwards did most exoslfent work in the Mntiny. Ha was mentioned ahoQt fifteen times in despatches and twice thanked for hie serricee by the Qovemoc-General in Cououil, The deetba of two other Anglo Indiana have to be recorded—Colonel G. E. Rcede, well-known in the North-Waat Provinoee at a former Assistant Commiesioner of Kumaon, and Mr. Allan Wilson, who wet a member of the Public Works Department. The obituary also ineindes Mr. Qrorn Palmer head of tbe great firin of Hnntley and Palmer, bisonit ■nanuraotarets, and formerly Liberel member oi Padiament for Reading ; Dr. Souza Martins, who ably repreeaatad Portugal at the Venioe Sanitary Oonfetence and took a leading part in the proceedings of that body ; tbe Rer. Dr. James H. Wilaoo, long a pillar of congregation and Liberalism north of she Twsed ; end Mrs. Amelia Kohler, the Tsoerable lady, whose charms are supposed to have inspired Tom Moore's immortal poem, " Tbe Last Bee* of Summer."**

HYDERABAD RAOES.

FIRST DAY.

[BY TKLEORAPH.I

(FRO.M OUR OOIIRKSPONDEN'T.'

SECUNDERABAD, SEIW. 5.

THE Secundorabad meeting openedvery pleasantiv. to-day, tha weather being fine and the apart attractive. Focr bookmaking firms were present, namedy, Armfield, Hs^iag, Beattie, and Res.

Tha following are the results -

" Tbe Secunderaba'l liar lies"—Rs. 200 to the winner and Rs. 30 to the second horae. For—Ponies. Weight—14 hands to carry list. 7lbs. Allowances—Wcifdit for inches ; Arabe allowed 24lbs., C. Ba. allowed -Idibe., and Maidens all swed Tibs. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., and oftener lOltae. DIstanoe—11 raltea over O flirbts.

Momitisbal Coetslermr'e Wlnoxil, 9st ISlbe, McQuide 1
OeoKh's Onrloelt/, QC.I^bs. Native .....—— 8
Warnur*B Roush IKsinood. (.uoslcwne .....— 3

Won by a bead. Time—2min. 49ieci.

" The Military Stakes "—R-t. 150 to the winner and Rs. .50 to tha second horse. For Arabe and C. B's. 14 hands and under. Weight—14 hands to carry list. Tibs, Allowanoes—Weight for Inches ; AralM sdlowed 28lbs., Conntrv-breds allowed 321bs., Maidens allowed Tlha., and Ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 50 allowed 5lbs. (Cumulative.) Penalj ties—Winners once 41b-. twice Tibs., oftener lOlbe. Winners of a race value Rs. 400 or over to carry Tibs., extrs. Winners of a race value Rs. 900 or over to carry Slbs., extra for each such race woo. (Cnmolative.) Distanoe—31 Furlongs.

Nazir Bex's Ihoioe Us ISlbe, Cornish 1
ilsplala(>(M, an Var Jung's Nuhir, 9.t I3Ibs, Native.....—> 2
HannUerz* he Pool, Set Slbs, Olbbr—— —3

Won bv 3 length. Time—44secs.

Kaja LiOc-u*i Chund*e Nix, list ' IDead heat*
Major UoMBhs Tee Fawn, 5lUe .. .c..

The owners divided.

The Secunderabad Plate "—Ks, 200 to the winner and Us. aO to tbe aeeond horse For—Maiden Ponies, Wei*4ht—14 hands to carry list. 7lb. Adowancea—Weight for inehes, Arab^ and C. allowed Sdlbs. PenaltiesWinners once 4lbs., twice Tibs., and oftener IUlb8. Distance—^ mile.

Okpttin Morri** In le, fist MoQnale .. 1
Oaptsin Harly^s Undine, 9st dbi, iransdownc . . . . . S
CaplYln Lanes .Vlas trkff, lOst 13Ills. Olbbe..... 3

Woo by four leni^ths. Time—69 eecs.

•' The Trimul^herry Cup"—R^. 200 to the winner and Us. 50 to tne seoon^l horse. For—Horses. Weight—For age and class raised Ilibs. Allowances—I^1-den-> Tibs Horses that hnve never won a race of the value of Ks. SOallowed Slbs. <Cumulative). Penalties—Winners one-* 41bc., twice Tibs., and oftener KHbs. Winners of a race value Us. 400 or over to carry 7lb*>., extra, twico or oftener lOlb-i., extra. Winners of races uf tire value R s 8Uan<l upwai^ls amounting in the ag Kiegate to Ks. 2,000 to carry 7<bs., in addition to the above penalties. Distance—O fuilong^4

Unr^eon-M j r Armstroat*# Cap Cook, lOst. Oibbs..... 1
Moiu';nabatI <'Onfed*ir«oy*« Marwari, 7l s, ncQuMla..... S
Maioi Goor«ce*i9 NOTAH, SltCtlba, Oo.'nlab 3

Won by three-quarter length. Time—Imio. S7svc8.

" The Capra Plato "—RH. 200 to the winner and R^. 4i0 to the second horne. For—Arab and Country-bred ponies. Weight—14 hands to carry lOi^t Tib-*. Allowanc'8—Weight for Inches: Country* bredn allowed 4lbs.. Maidens allowed Tlos., and Ponies that have uover Von a rao value 50 allowed 5lb-t. ^unulativo.l. Peizaltiesf—Winners ooee 4lba., twice Tibs., oft»ner lOlbn, Winners of a race value Rs. 400 or over 7lb<>. extra. Distance-—5 Furlongs.

PaCre*B D gm tr, %68lbN Lans<lowne ^....
Jardtne*s 7ac1Slbs. McQuiada .....
tfauiKlers* me Fool,8Klibs. Native M..

Won by a length. Time—1min. Klsecs.

THE FAMINE.

MR. VsBRcaukD DsxrCHtTND has received the snm of ^102 from Cbieazo, (throngh Mr. Viiehund A. Omndhi) for the beneOt of the sofferers from fMBine.

CRICKET.

'BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA

THB vary weak team which tbe Gymkhana put lutotba field, on Saturday, robbed this match of, half Us intonit, and tha Patoeea bad a vury easy; talk in getting rid of their opponsnti. The Gym-i kbana eleven collapsed oomplatoly before theij bowling of Mehta, hia auatysis at tha end of the ' first innings being d wicketa for 13 rant, a raally fine performance. D. Mody played an exoeltant innings of 73 not ont, and trastad the Gymkhana bowling with the greatest contempt. Shortly after S o'clook tne Englishmen having lost the'teas took the fiald, and I'avti and Miitry want 'in to face tbe bowling of Clark and Doyle. The 'latter was right off the wicket and enabled Mistry to begin sooring at once. Pavri was not long in following suit, and runs oame very quickly. With tbe aoote at 36, Viaes took the leather from Doyle, end in his first over clean-bowled Pevri with a onrly one. D. Mody took hie place and hit Vinei to tha boondary for 4. Mistry pat Clark throngh the slipa for 2, bat anoonmbed to the next ball and had to retire. His oontribntion of 23 was pat together by niee clean orickat, aad be looked ell over like making lot of mas when he was bowled, A shower of rain stopped play for 10 mlontes, and gave the Gymkhana bowlers the disadvantage « a greasy baU. On resuming play, Doyle took his old pleee at tbe Pavilion end, B. E. Mody being tbe mew batsman. He didn't seem at home with the bowling, and while his brother sooted freely ell round the wicket he contented himself with playing a defensive game. At 68 Vines was agein tri^ in plaoe of Doyle. D. Mody appeared to like him immensely end drove him repastadly to the off boandary. Here was given a trial with the ball in plaoe of Clark, and in his third over bowled Rnstom Mody. The retiring batsman juat got into doable figures, and waa oertainly not in form, the majority of his mas balng made more by lack then jndgment. Kanga partnered Docab Mody aad rnns conlinned to come at a great pace. After two honia' play, with the score standing at 136 for three wickets the Parsec captain closed tha innings. D. Mody being not ont 72, and Kanga not out 15. ModyUi innings was an uxoelieot one, be made his rnns withonc tbe semblaaoo of a chaeoe and his driving aad cutting were exceptionally oleun. At 4-lS the Gymkhana began their innings with Holland and Stevens to the bowliog of Mehta (Market end) and Davnr (Pavilion end). The performance of tbe Englishmen needs but little description, it wss simply a prooessioa from the tents to the wioketa and back again, Marahall Reid waa tbe highest scorer with 7. Snob a total ooilapae has seldom been seen on tbe Gymkhana ground. It was, of conrM, a vary weak team, hot the wicket was decidedly in favonr of the batsmaa, Mehta's performanoe was a fine eno. hia 8 wiokats only oosling 13 rnns, and the whole of tbe Gymkhana elavan were dismissed after three-quarter of an hoar's play for the insignifioant total of 30. With three-quarter of an boar siUI to go,they started again and theParsee captain in order to give some of the other bowlers a chance of improving their average put on Kbaras and Dadysett. It looked very mneh as if they would repeat the performanoe, for 5 wiokats fell for 20 rnns. When Raid and Dn Bonlay bcooming associated, however, a different espeot was pnt on the game, and they carried the score to 50, when time put an end to the meteh. It was a great pity that the Gymkhana could not pnt a represantatiye eleven in tbe field for a match which shonld be one.of the big events of tbe orioket season. iSoores ;—

PARfiKC OVMKRANJt.

M E Pavri. b Vines		9
K MMisUy.bClark .....a		28
U K Mody. not out		78
K)6Mody. bHart.....		io
DJ.) Kaoga, not		U
K K Kharas		
N B klatwalla	I DM not bat	
D K Dabenn	Viimiitfpi declared	
SO Dadysett	& cloned.	
A H Mebta		
*H Davur		

Extras.....

Total.. mlS»

HOWLIKC .\NALT818.

	O.	M	R.
iWle ...	9	1	3i
Clark ..17	4	4	46
Vioee ...	9	0	29
Hart	4	1	
DuBoulay. i	..		12

n IMBAV (•YMKILAXA-

Firat Innin.^		Second Innings.
Copt Holland, b Mebt	2	b Kharas .....
L B Stevons, b Mehtt .....— ...	3	o Kanga, b Kbaras ..
D F Vines, b Mehta.. .....a	1	o Mehta, b DadysM..
F J Clark, ran out.....	3	o Saklat b Dydytett .
Major Loiure, b Mebta	0	b Dadysett.....
M F Reid, b Mistry.....	7	not oot.....
J H DuBimtay, c Dadysett	IS	notont ..
J C Hoyle, b Mehta	0	
K M*Oau8lai-d. b Mehtu	4	Did not bat
T B Blraett. not out,.....a	2	
U E Hart, c Mistry. b Mehta ..	4	
Extras.....	3	
Total—	3J	Total.... 5P

First loningff "For Swickets deoood lonings.

	/*	M	R.	\v.
AH M 'hts.....	9	8		
P H Uavnr .	5	0		
K M Misiry—	2	u		
K K Kharas.....	f..		10	21
a 0 Dadys itt.....			7	20
E M Etevur	..		2	11

CRICKET AT POONA.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY.

<FBOM OHP. ^ORRHSPOXDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

Tais annual big cricket match of the season was played here, on the Gymkhana ground yesterday and to-day, and resulted to a win tor the MIUtarySby three wickdt.% The following are the full scores

MILtTART.

1st Innings.		fnd Innings.	
Capt Rowne, b CoplesCon.....	2	c Lushiogton, b Coplaston	9
Fairfax, b Sale	17	0 Young, b Cheatham	0
C Wood.odale 1		b Bale	2s
Capt Lo<ls. o and b Cfaieetham.	10	bCheetham	6
Bradfort.bC'heetham.....	7	5 bCuetham	18
Kdwarlet, b CeDleston.....	18	c and b Sate.....	3
Mander, c and b Cleethao.....	0	notont	14
Ueas, 1-D-w, b Oonloston	0	c Oliver, b Sale	0
Cookbam. o B^aln. b Coplestoo..	0	*not ont .....me..	0
Melvillet.not out.....	9		
T W M NVood. o and b Cheetham	1	Idid not bat	
Kxtrai	13	Extims.....	14
Total..	UO	Total...	88

BOWt,INO ANSLYSIS.

	B	R	K	w
Conleetoo.....	8J	37	8	4
Choetharo	133	40	a	S
Sale	55	30	1	1

3od Innings.	B	R	M
Sale	51	33	2
	85	88	8
	35	8	3

civile

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
WUklns. o Cookburn, b Deas ..3		b Lowis	/m—
Arthur, o sab b I>eaa	«	oondb Deas .....M..	
Mead, b Lowin	3	b Deas .M.....	
Copleston, o Cookbom. b Dea».	8	o Cookburn, b Deas ...	
Ch*lOtham o sub b Dcos.....	4	c ^lelville, b Uaas.....	
Sale, o and b B -o «no .M.....	28	1-b-w, b Deas.....	
Oliver, b Lowis	9	c and b Dess .....M..	
Bain, b I>oas	18	c and b Deas	
You g, b Browne	M	not out	
Lu^ngton, not out.....	0	b Lovris	
Sinclair, absent		Orr, b Browne.....	
Extras.^.....	8	Extras ...	...
Total	96	Total.	010

nOWU^tU ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B	R	M	w
* Lowto....	2t	9	2	
r>eas	12	4	5	
Browne.....	18	11	U	G
t sVood.^.....	:0	14	0	

Snd Innings.	B	R	X	w
	140	35	11	8
	115	50	9	7
	8	1	U	1
	5	4	0	0

• i no bslL t I wide balL

MR. OHAC!(CBt M. DKPEW, on his return to the United States, has be*n interviewed on his impres* siona of EagUod. Speaking of politics in (>reat BritaiOf he said ; I base been visiting England for twenty years, and every time politics have dominated and excluded all other questions. For the present there is no political life in Grea: Britain. It is voted a bore at the dinner table, and is fatal to a man at the clubs. Tha strong Oonaer* vatlve majority eotrenohed in power for six years, the general prosperity of the country, and the divisions and dissensions in the Liberal pttty have dissipated a healthy opposition. I did not meet any Liberals or R idicals with aoy fight in them. They generally yawn and say, "Well, we must wail.."

FLOfuuinu—FOR rite Tkrrii AND BskATHa A few of the liquid *Floriine * eprlnkled on a wet toothoraabprodaoeaaplеaaant lather, which thoroogbly nlnansft *beteth from all per—ltee or imporiUea, Kothonm the gom^ stops decay, giv— to the teeth a peoullar ..... and a delightful ragraaoe to the .hreath. ...It wmov—aU unpina^t ^our arMng from decayed teeth or •p^o* Framant, FlorlUne,'* being oompoaed of honey and cwpM herba. Is deneioas to the tassa

gSo.>garaS%g!!a^^

THE STATE PROaECUTIONS.

••MODA V'RITTA" ARTICLES.

THE CASE FoB*riii^ PROSECUTION.

THE PBOCEEDTliGS AT SATAKA.

(gROf OCIR 8PKCIAL CORRBaVONDENT.)

SAT.\RA, Skin. 3.

In the Sessions Court at Satara, on the Srfl^ptember, Kasbinath Wacnao Leto ... a BrahSnIa, was placed on his trial for an olfeoee under section 124 (A> I, P. C., with pnbllshtng, as editor, proprietor, nublisher, and printer. In the issues of the Moda Vrittanew sfHtper, dated 13th May and 3rd Jane 11^, artloles exciting diioafTsctlon to Government established by law in British India, committed at WalTaluka, in the district of Satsra.

At about 1^30 tha Court waa crowded with spectators of different castes and professions and ages. At that hour the Judge, Mr. Aston, I. C. S.» took bis seat.

Mr. Bhadgamkar, PabUc Proseentor. represented the Crown. The defence was conducted by Messrs. Ghanekar, ^hasrabudhe, Karaudlker and Diveker. When the case was about to begin Mr. Gbanekar, tor the accused, said : Before the proceedings begin I beg to repeat the application made yesterday with retard to tbe attendance of witnesses for the defence.

The Judge, after reading the apidioatioa, said : Tbe witnesses for tbe defence need not attend until the day on wldch they are surnmoned to be present, and should they received notice, that he could see no reason why tbe case shotrid not be proceeded with.

Mr. Gbanekar put in another petition stating hts hiabiU^ to conduct tbe defence.

The Judge: You may ask the court at tbe right time to reserve cross-axaminatiou of the prosecution witneses.

The Sheristedar. Mr. Bhave, then read the charge in respect of articles in the "Moda Vritta" In the Issues dated the 13th May and the 3rd June of this year, brought against the accused, and asked tbe accused whether he pleaded guilty.

Tbe prisoner at the bar repudiated the charges and asked to be tried.

The Sberistedar then Informed tbe court that one of tbe witnesses was also an assessor.

Tbe Judge chose Measrs. Rango Balkvishna Atre, Assistant Master, High School, and Kesbave Sukbaram Talwalkar, citrrk, Vveounts OtHoe, both Branmins, as assessorH for the trial.

The Public Pruseo utor then opened the ease for the prosecution in a short speech. He said : It ia a Incky oiroumstanca that the asseseors both know Kofidish. The accused stands charged under sec 124(A) t.P.C. I shall first read to you the section and the explanation of the same. (Section read.) You must note the two important words of tbe section, vix., disaffection and disapprobatio n. Yon must also tiy to distinguish tbe sen timents ezpres ed by tbe two words. I sbal) now after giving you this caution read to you Hie condemned artlotes, the subjects of this indictment.

(He here reads the articles and their tanslations in English.)

ONE ADVANTAGE PROM THE BUBONIC FEVER.

(*ifo ila Vritta,* May 13,)

**The disease prevailing in Poona Is diminishing, but the oppression practlced by the Europeans does not cease as yet. The offinder aa well as tbe acfximploe are equally guilty iu ths eye of law, and the same punishment is awar >ed to botbof them. It has, therefore, become sufficiently evident to be understood, even by a child of five years, that tbe autum being practlokl on tbe people of Poona, whether it proceeds from the soldiers or from one (sic) Rand, la being counternamed or instigated by all European officers from the (^vernor downwards. Although the Poona papers are clamorously brinkling to the notice (of the authorities) that insults to respectable women, breaking of Idols, and persecution of the poor and similar other attrocious deeds are being openly perpetrated. Ijerd Sandhurst and his oolleagues are pleased by looking down on the pasture from tbe height of Mahableehwar. This undlsputably proves that in the eyes of tha Koropeans from the highest to the lowest, from the most exalted to the meanest, we, the subject people of India, count as mere straw. May this oollyeaum at ail events open the eyes of our people and may they see the path of their welfare. They have had many such lessoos in the past^but they have never experleoced sharper one; we should therefore benefit by this experimice at all events and understand the true characies of Europeans. But there af^Mars to be no such awakening as yet. The editor of tbe "Sudharak " of Poona is earnestly exhorting his readers to send in petitions lo heaps to (Lord) Saodborst, (Lord) Elgin, tbe Secretary of State and even to tbe Queen, to put a stop to the unbearable oppression that is being eiaercised on bis countrymen. We pity for this, ami also feel inclined to laugh at tbe extent of the folly which still pervades the world and particularly the ranks of those who have received an English educatlou. Oh you milksops, can It be that although it has been made known throughout tbe world that the soldiers kick you with their boots, strike you with the batends of their muskets, outrage tbe modesty of women and persecute you in every possible insulting and grievous way, any of the b I^ authorities men* tloned above have not beard of these things *I* The Imbecility of your minds which Is not able to comshend so much as this fills our mind with appression as to how long wo are to ramaln in a state of ignorance. An attempt to awaken a man who ia (realty) asleep meets with success, but those who preteuding to ba asleep amuse them^lves by witnessing our agonies can never be awakened by loere clamour. If there be a batter way of rescuing our^lves from the present oppression we had better weep in silence. There Is another source in the matter. Even now at least you should not show any more of your effeminacy by earnest and humble entreaty to those who oppress you by putting down their foot upoa your bJ^ms or their accomplices. Let that pass. Every calamity has some letMon to teach and the one on which the people of Poona am being subjected to will teach one. Where tbe English think their piwera will be unopposed, there is no saying what climax their tyranny will reach. Tha same (sort of) uprightness and hum.tnenass is to bs found in persons of high position like Lord Siodhurst and in nuiuaiM' individuals like •owson. Tbe Mon^ ghals and the English differ only in this, that as the saying goes on Barsi and ornuel as their doings there was no room for milksoiw to ba deceived. That (however) is not tha case with the Engiisb, their laws, their policy as it appears on the papers and their speeches are all honeyed, but in their d lings they surpass even tbe Mongbals. It every man takes the Europeans at this tbelr true worth and shapes his conduct a.xx>rdingly when we will conslder that the plague has oonfered a greater benefit upon us than the destruction it has wrought bat when we s*e that as yet there are people who are convinced that we shall get justice by tha assembly of congreas. etc., and by piling up bundles of petitions in the kitchen of the Queen, and they call themselv s enlightened too, our hope ef being able to secure the other (sic) benefit mentioned above ia nipped in the bud, and our mind becomes uneasy. It is no small benefit to us that along with a true estimate of the character of English-man we have also come to understand ourselves. It is oeoessar, however, that every one of us should have this understanding. Even o?fore the lapse of tbrea-quarters of a e^ntury oioce tbe loss of our native rule we have become so very powerless and spiritless that even though tb at a Dbed touches our tutelary deity in the idol house or a pariah offers Insults to our women-klud it doe-« not stir us to make him atone for doing so. To what lower depth c >n our society still sink I There are, h.wever, some silly peo* Sle amongst us who will say tbxt English education Is Sally evlllxiog us and making us wiser. Let tbe wise heads amount us still awaken to tbe gravity of tbe situation, ana make persevering efforts to arrest tbe degeneracy which has come upon us during (the last) 7U or 8o years. If, howevar, they continued to sleep over tho matter there DO knowing what our conaition wilt be after tbe lapse uf some time, and whether even our memory will oot be wiped oil from this globe."

(Afwfa *Vrittn^* 3rd *June.*\

THE TREND OF (BRITISH) POLICY.

One of the principal aim^ or tendencies of British policy in India is to effect completely the destruction to all intents and purposes of any Independent source of power wherever it may exist in tbe country and (thus) to reduce the whole of the country to a dead level of impotency. In that aim is to be found the genu of the arbitrary exercUa of power, pure and simple, in the case of Chiefs, Zamindars, Jahagirdars, Khots, and others. It Is altogether Improbable that the laws enacted every now and then as well as the unlimited authority with which officers of the Government are invested for the sole purpose as it were of squeezing out of the the common people in Hthousand ways and leaving only their lives in thom,have any other object in view. SVhatever the pretext may If It Is (deemed) sufficient for light ening the cords fastened round the necks of the people be sure that iney will be lightened permanently. Take for instance the law relating to music. Vlsidon having forsaken the officers of Government riots began to take place between Hindus and Mussalmans and that opportnnity was at once availed of to enact the law relating to music ! Now, properly speaking, thistlaw should have ceased to exist when its raison d'etre came to an end. But nothing of the kind (has taken plaoe). Like the old man of the sea In the Arabinn Nights this law once it has seized us by the neck will never loose ■its hold. This is nob tbe^ c^se with this law alone. The hundreds of laws important or trlfiling, which have been enac^e i (up to)tb s day are of the same character The lynx-eyed officers of Government are ever on the watch to pass laws on the pretext of the slightest dlslorbance.and these laws when once passed become permanent. The one fact prov^^d by this is that the officials have a natural liking to enact absdutely tyrannical laws, but as th Ir doing so m^^t perhaps pr.jvent them from making anootwaraiinow of aprighteess they are required to wait fw some pretext. But the moment they find some pretext or are enabled to Mng it into existence or to show that it exists, they do not hesitate to exert tbemaalves very Inge^ously and to the upmost of their capacity In the matter. Take the bubonic fever as another instance. This shItuBire fever has nndoubte<llv rontounded the skill Aat Knropean doctors l And even if Governb«id pemain4liiot thovi^t it necMsar;' to c4ih<fteate thU Cell for tne {(ood of its HUbjects, elfU It fthootd have been neoeiMarr for theuk to 'Adont meiuMres for it« abatemeat in irieep of the factTbat tn the event of its spreadini{ it would not fidl teaxiyeff £)iiipeeats also. Even if it be granted that compulsbry measiires were nece-tsary. what must be the \eason that in devising these measures tb# paoi^e were persecuted in a manner not experienced even dor^g the rule of the Moghuls, nor at the handset tbe Pindharis ! This disease being contagious tb is neoessar}" bo separate the patient from the wrsons and it U also necessary to vacate an infected loose for Nome days. Even In these facts be admitted the necessity of harassing the various ways and helpless and disarmed subject population is not at all esbaldished. But what mason is '^ere for continuing the Rand regime in Poona for two or three months and for letting loose the soldiers —Pindbr.res—upon the whole of the city *t* But who looks to reason *t* Is It not possible in a way to imagine that the object in view was not to let go the opportunity Utat had come throngh tbe grace uf Yamaraj of dlHplayfng tbe potency of the above mentioned tendency of English policy, le is more natural (to suppose) that tbe city must have been subjected to the ravages of the soldiers In Che cooviotion that as the people had become completely terror-stricken in consequence of the dreadful and irrasistible disease that was in all probability the best juncture (or the attainment of the obiects of Government.

They are already brutish and Kotdishmen to boot, and moreover (they had) a free hand to do what they liked while the people having no Idea at all of the nature of the Impending calamity< were) off tbelr gtMrd. It moot have b3enuad>r the impression that none but the roost^upid of European officers would fail to take advantage of this combination of circumstances that the same officer who made a full exhibition of his marvellous Ingenuity in the Wat case and whose tone of the subiect peoide and of Justice Is unexcelled was appointed to the Poona District. In accordance with the sublime ethics of Western politicians a hord of soldiers ought to have been let loose upon Poona for pillaging the city before the Eoglish flag had been b o l^d over the oapital of Mabamstra owing to our misfortune in those days. Bub Government averted thsir calamity, lb is bherefore Aso conjee-j tnr^ that English soldiers must probably have bMn toH to avail rhem.'-elves of the opportunity graciously afforded by tbe p:ague to fulfil tieir long pent up desire to commit excess in the city of Poona. In short whatever oonniectures we make, there is no mistaking tbe tendency nC iBritish) policy. Rub wbero there is no excuse* Whatever for (giving effect to) this tendency, violenco pure and simple is resort ed to. .\s far as possible care is, of course, taken to do whatever is desired in the name of righteousness, but where that is altogether impracticable autocrate power, tbe power of arm is exercis^Ht. The story of the wolf who on being convinced that the lamb was about to escape despite the many lawful devices he had contrived In his wisdom with the good object of attakeing and devouring it, ate it up on tha pretext " If you have not abused me your father may have done so," and without even waiting for the iamb's reply, is exactly applicable to the present question. Is tbe substance of tbe Resolution issued oy G-ovemment among the ndiculous reasons that the prosecutioDs of the Sarvojanik Ssbba will not be taken notice of hereafter in the bureau where their schemes are hatched, in any way different from the justice of the above mentioned wolf regime? Tbe pleasure loving officersof Government being vexed at the untiring exertions of the Sarvajanik ^bba in explaining to the people the regulation of (foverooment as well as its intentions, and in iMdngfing to Ibs notice the wants of tbe people, fornb tbelr own position as well o8 that of the Saoba, and on the Almsiest pretext decided to break off their friendly relations with that body. No other reason can suggest itself to any sen-tJble man till now replies either haughty or insiooere bad to be give.i to the Ssbba, but novv even that trouble has been saved. Whatever tha Sibha asked for being lawful and reasonable it was troublesome to Government to give replies thereto. What other raean« than truculence was there to save that trouble t Besides, as long as the other side is not inepared to meet by foroe, to force ib makes no differonco whether paper patitlons are replied to or not. On the contrary, to become the object of Insolent treatment at the hands of the officers of Government is looked upon by reasonable person as the glorious and desldrable dawn of (our) advancement. To bs rejected by Government, take disapproved by Government, to be punished by Government, all these things are doubtless serving as beacons of a kind to the patriots bent upon attaining their obfect in this bustenng age. But the best exam pies of the exercise of force are plainly to be seen in the treatment to which the Native Chiefs, etc., are often subjected to Government. It is plain that,a the chiefs, zamindars, etc., arc posHessed to some extent of wealth, territory (IJ) power, they are the best springs of the Instruments requirHd for the country's advancenior. And it is for this very reason that opwession reaches its culminating point in their case. For the rest of the people the restrictions imposed by ruthless laws are sufficioot, but as the Chiefs, etc., must of necessity be some powers, and as, (on the other hand)It is the pride of tbe Western political ethics not to opportunity to the Chlefo to use chose powers for tbe advancement of the people and tbe country. Residents, Political Agents, Government appointed Diwans, European managers of estates, and ocher officers with nncontrollable authority are recommended to them. What other true reason for their appointment can there be but to deduce aiK>ve? If all this fails arrangements are made to weary the Chiefs, etc., of their lives by either declaring them to be Insane or by insulting them In other ways; when matters are to be pnished to even a higher •Umax, they are made to undergo privations in respect of their food and drink. Oar flesh creeps when we recollect the extreme suffering which tbe Maharaja of Kolhapur was required to undergo after having been declared insane flogged with a horsewhip. The allowance palfi in his case was Rs. :)7-8-9 a month ! While the white with elephants grazing upon the whole estate, its master found it difficult even to obtain enough food I All this has to be done for Che purpose of ^ving free scope to a terrible aim of (British policy).

In short, instead of being deceived'by the sugared promise-* given at the meetings, etc., their value should be appraised by having in view the aim underlying the British policy as the whole, aad for a right understanding of this aim tbe provisions of the laws contained in the statute books will not be found useful. However good the laws, and however great the solicitude for the welfare of the subject people may be, coactiog those laws that will never enaoie to form an idea of the aim of (English) iK>licy. The fact that nothing is lost by lengthening the tongne, white shortening tbe hand, has been more deeply impressed upon the minds of the Westerns than of any other people on the face of the globe. The aim underlying the present policy, must, therefore, be gauged l^ a oonslaeratlon of the events actually happening in the countr}*, and from the point of view It cannot be said that its (aim) U directed at making the whole nation nerveless and feeble. Those patriots who may desire bo see their nation emerge from the present most deplorable and exasperating condition, and taka Its place some day as the central geon In the array of nations, will find it useless to defeud upon the righteousnes , tbe love of justice, and truth of other people. The compl-^te absence of these qualities in tbMe people has beo tme so manifest by experience and evidence that chose who have not yet comprehended Is wiu never be able to do so hereafter. Every patriot must, bherefore, instead of dlabing upon more latitudes and bearing in mind the principle that our rulers that the king exists for the people, be prepared resolutely to resort to such means aa will be proved by experience to be absolutely necessary at the present juncture ! Our wisemen must well understand that what tends to secure the good of the nation ojnsbitutes the perfection of loyalty.

The PobUe Prosecutor remarked that tbe second article was a long one, but they must be read once for all. It is these articles, he continued, that we alleged to be seditious. The only eviJenoe for the proseoubion consists of these articles themselves. Y'ou have also to see |whebherbbe accused Is the editor, printer, publisher.and proprietor of this psper. You will also have to consider whether tbe articles c tme within the explanation. The Public Piesecutor then led tbe evidence (or tbe prosecution.

The first witness, tha complainant, being Mr. Robert MoTio^ the District Superintendent of Police, was sworn.

Mr. Ghanekar here interrupted and objected to the sanction being put iu as being of a later date than the complaint itself.

The Judge: \Vbnre is the necessity of an order?

Mr. Ghanekar : I must make the objection.

The Judge : Refure the accused pleads?

Mr. Ghaneker : Yes; I make the objection.

Mr. McTter's evlaence was proceeded with. He said ; I knew tbe accused to be K. W. Lele. I have rece(%*ed orders from (Government to prosecute the accused for an offence under section 124 A I.P.C. in respect of two articles, one in the issue of tho 13.h May 1897. under the heading "Advantage from &he Bubonic Fever." and rhe second in the issue da^e.l the 3rd June 1897, entitled "Trend of the British Policy." The first Is the Issue of tha 13th May. and the article on which he Is charged ; and the second is the other issue and the article complained of. I also put in two translations. I produced the sanction from Government under section 19i) Criminal ProecJiire Code for prosecuting tbe present accused as the editor, printer, publisher, and proprietor of the paper. It is marked E. The translations are marked C and D. I believe the accused to be editor and iM^prietor, etc., of tbe *Moila Vr^tfi* paper. I also fg^ace a copy of the declaration under Act XXV. of Id>7. It is Exhibit F. The ooov shown to me now is the

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Gwalior and Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Trains are likely to be used for military operations on the North-West frontier. They did excellent service during the Chitral Campaign. A good opportunity also offers for employing Imperial Service troops whose anxiety to be sent to the front is said to be very marked. The scale of the present operations would certainly seem to justify their being given a chance of getting some practical training in the field.

SOME Indian newspapers have suggested that Mr. Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in arresting the three Sarawan Sardars last week was guilty of something amounting very nearly to treachery. He is practically accused of having induced them to visit Quetta and of then suddenly arresting them. This was not the case at all. One Sardar was stopped in the train; another was intercepted by sowars under the Bugti Chief; and the third, on being ordered summarily be "come in," joined his two friends on finding that they were in the train practically prisoners and submitted to being brought in under arrest too.

AT 64-pounder gun practice at Teregeh, Singapore, on the 30th July, with the 38th Co. S.D., R.A., a curious thing is stated to have happened when the last salvo was fired at about 1800 yards, the target being the stationary barrel target used at elementary practice. Both guns were fired simultaneously, the projectiles being plugged shell, and the shells struck together just on or before reaching the target, both breaking up into pieces and smashing the target.

THE number of teams entered for the Durand Football Tournament has now dwindled to five, owing to several regiments on service being unable to send their players. The teams likely to compete are two from the Black Watch, the York and Lancaster Regiments, the Bedfordshire Regiment and the Simla Volunteers. A small camp has been formed at Annandale.

THE man Sultan Muhammad Khan, referred to in Peshawar news is a native of Zaffarwal in the Sialkot district. He entered into the Amir's service some 13 years ago, and was occupying the position of Mir Munshi (Chief Secretary) when he left Kabul on the 6th ultimo. He came via Kurram, and reached Sialkot on the 14th. A trusted servant of the Amir, whose confidence he enjoys in a considerable degree, Sultan Muhammad Khan has received three medals of honour, the title of "Well-wisher of Islam," a village as a jagir, a garden, a fort and a house and several other valuable gifts. Sultan Muhammad Khan was in Lahore last week, and was interviewed, but maintained silence when questioned by some vernacular editors regarding the situation of affairs in Afghanistan with special reference to the restlessness on our border. Among the members of the local Muhammadan societies are several friends and near relatives of Sultan Muhammad Khan.

THE particulars which come to hand of the Moplah outbreak, are still meagre. The number of prisoners who escaped from the sub-jail at Majeri, which is about ten miles from Malapuram, is stated to be thirteen, and the number of rifles tagen away by them fifteen. They possessed themselves also of a large quantity of cartridges and a number of swords. The troops from Malapuram are pursuing them. One of the reports received at Madras describes the outbreak as a raid made by a hundred Moplahs on the sub-jail with the object of liberating the prisoners, twenty in number, whose release was thus effected.

A GOALPARA correspondent writing on August 31st, says:—A severe shock of earthquake occurred this afternoon which was almost as strong as the one of the 2nd August. We are stil having from 15 to 20 shocks a day at this station, and have been having this number since the 12th June. Some of the shocks are very severe, although there is no more damage to be done now. Gauhati is visited by very few shocks, and Dhubri has simply an occasional rumble. The shock referred to took place at 4-25 p.m. an d lasted ten seconds.

A CURIOUS incapacity to appreciate the logic of facts was displayed the other day in connection with the announcement that a certain castle in Westmorland, unoccupied for fifteen years on account of its reputation as a haunted house, had been sold for no more than one-seventh of its actual value. Strangely enough, says the "World," this was interpreted as proof of a declining respect for ghosts, and the transaction was generally referred to as conclusive evidence of "a slump in the ghost market." As a matter of fact, the inference pointed in an exactly opposite direction, as will be obvious to any one who devotes a moment's consideration to the matter. For if people are so reluctant to live in a house reputed to be haunted that the place, after being deserted altogether for fifteen years, can only find a purchaser at a phenomenally low figure, the only logical conclusion is that this kind of superstition, so far from showing any signs of decline, is as wide-spread and as much respected as ever. At the same time it should be mentioned that since the purchase the new owner has received offers varying from £500 to £5,000 for the castle which he is said to have secured for £650.

Two interesting relics of Rob Roy have been sold in Oban by Mr. Thomas Boyd, bookseller there. The relics consist of a sporran (the pouch worn in front of the kilt) and a walking-stick. The sporran, which is one that was used and worn by the famous Highland outlaw whom Sir Walter Scott has immortalised, has a rather singular appearance. It is seven and a-half inches long and six inches wide, and sewn with sinews of the deer. The mountings are of brass, and a curious feature is the manner in which the pouch opens. The walking-stick is stout and strong, and is twisted like a corkscrew through its entire length. It is very short, and in this respect bears testimony to the extraordinary length of Rob's arms. So long were his arms that he is said to have been able to tie his garters without stooping. Both articles are well preserved.

EVEN war is to be "New," like everything else now-a-days. The number of lives that can be saved, not the number of lives that can be taken, is to be the first consideration. A Russian chemist is said to have discovered a most powerful anæsthetic. It is several thousand times more powerful than chloroform, volatilises most readily, and acts when freely mixed with air at great distances. Experiments are being made at St. Petersburg to see if it cannot be enclosed in bombs which would have the extraordinary effect of anæsthetising instead of wounding the enemy.

RELIEF to all persons afflicted by forgetfulness is promised by a firm of jewellers in London, who are putting a memorandum crock on the market. It is provided with a set of ivory tablets, on which the nature of any engagemsnt or appointment may be written; these tablets are inserted in a kind of perforated disc at the top of the clock, which is divided and sub-divided into hours and quarter-hours, each tablet being placed in the division marked with the time of the engagement. When the appointed moment arrives, the tablet falls into a receptacle at the base of the clock, while an alarm begins to ring and continues to call attention until the tablet is taken out with an insistence which imperatively demands notice.

The death of Amelia Kohler, who inspired Moore to write "The Last Rose of Summer," seems to have passed almost unnoticed by the English Press. Mrs. Kohler died last month at Mount Vernon, near New York, at the ripe age of ninety-two. When thirteen years of age she attended a school in the Isle of Wight kept by a sister of Thomas Moore who used occasionally to visit them. As Moore was talking one afternoon with his sister, Amelia ran into the garden, and plucking a solitary rose, exclaimed, "Look isn't it beautiful? This is the last rose of summer." "The last rose of summer," mused the poet, "what a beautiful suggestion." Turning to Amelia he said he would write some versas and dedicate them to her roses, "and you, my pretty maid, shall also be mentioned," he added. Among other treasures possessed by Mrs Kohler was a piece of Queen Victoria's wedding cake.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

HONOURING MESSRS. WACHA AND GOKHALE.

A MEETING, convened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, was held at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday evening, to accord a welcome to Mr. Dinshah Edaljee Wacha and Professor G. K. Gokhle, on their return from England after having given their evidence before the Royal Commission on the Administration of Indian Expenditure. The meeting was very largely attended. Among the present were the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadeker, the Hon. N. G. Chandavarkar, Drs. K.N. Bahadurjee and Barjorjee Hormasjee Dantra, Professor N. G. Velinker, Messrs. W. C. Chambers, Damoderdas Tapidas, C. H. Setalwad, Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkan, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Vassanji Khimji, Byramjee D. Banaji, Vigbhukhandas Atmaram, Pranjiwandas Kalyandas, N. R. Ranina, Jamiyetram Nanabhoy Haridas, D. N. Bahadurjee, Setloor, Ganpatrao Phale, Dwarkadas Dharamsy, Damoderdas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, Virchand Deepchand and others.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra who was called to the chair, read a letter he had received from the Hon. Mr. A.M. Dharamsi expressing his regret for his absence from the meeting owing to his illness. The chairman briefly reviewed the services Messrs. Wacha and Gokhle had rendered in giving evidence before the Commission on Indian questions.

Mr. Wacha, who was received with cheers in course of a long speech referred to the loss the Presidency Association has sustained by the death of Mr. Javerilal and other members.

As to the Commission, no very sanguine expectation need be formed of the ultimate result of its labours. Owing to questions of policy, which lie at the root of all expenditure, having been shut out from the scope of its investigation, it is futile to anticipate any large measures of retrenchment. The only direction in which some relief may be afforded to our embarrassed finances is in the home charges. The combined testimony of official and non-official witnesses is unanimous that the British Treasury in all fairness should bear not an inconsiderable portion of such charges as are now incurred on the preservation of those large imperial interests in which England and India are jointly concerned. We should be agreeably surprised if the practical recommendations of the Commission go beyond this appointment. It is much to be regretted that the scope of the reference to the Commission has been narrowed down. The important question of taxation and revenue has been wholly excluded from the deliberation of the Commission.

After some further remarks he proceeded: As far as my own evidence and that of my colleagues goes, I will only say that we all tried to place, each according to his knowledge and information, from the Indian point of view, such facts as we thought correctly represented the general opinion about the growth of expenditure, the apportionment of charges between England and India, and the existing defects in the financial machinery for the control and check of expenditure of the Government. That evidence is now before the public. Whether it be considered valuable or otherwise, we must leave the public to judge. We do not claim any infallibility, for infallibility is a virtue of which no Government alone claims the monopoly. The facts and figures we have placed before the Commission are all official. Indeed, none of them can be other than official. It may be that we interpreted the figures in our own way, while the Commission, assisted by the Controller-General, and the India Office, interpreted them in its way. We cannot rival the Government in point of information. Ours were only limited resources—Such as the Government in its choice to make available to the public. We have tried to give such evidence as was within our knowledge, and on which each of us could speak with confidence. On those points, speaking for myself, on which I was not sufficiently well informed, I deliber tely declined to give evidence. Some of my critics have tried to misrepresent me in the matter. I cannot help if they choose to misinterpret me. Even one of the Controller-General sometimes had to admit that he had no knowledge of certain accounts published years ago, it was not expected that a non-official, who has not at his command even a hundredth part of all official information, could give answers to questions on which he may be not well posted. For instance, in connection with the total loss incurred by Government on all railways since their construction, Mr. Jacob was questioned by the Chairman. He replied he did not know. All he could say was that he knew what the loss was from 1858, though the railways began to be constructed in 1848! As a matter of fact, the India Office had submitted a statement of such loss from 1848, before the Parliamentary Committee of Railways in 1884, a copy of which was furnished to the Government of India at the time. I was astonished when I read Mr. Jacob's evidence which said he had not known it. Of course, he afterwards gave the information. I do not wish to lay any stress on this matter. Only I wish the public to judge and fairly say whether, when even a Controller-General expresses ignorance on a most important financial transaction, involving a loss of crores of rupees, can it be expected of non-officials, situated as myself and my colleagues, to give prompt and full answers on certain matters. Again, a few statements of ours have lately been traversed by Mr. Jacob, long after we left London. We do not complain of this. But surely when we had been in London long after our examination was over, we might have been called upon to explain. This is not quite a fair procedure. But it matters little, for we do not think that this resulting evidence of Mr. Jacob in any way materially affects the bearings of our evidence in chief or the conclusions based therefrom. On provincial finance our combined evidence tends to show that some radical change is necessary. That this evidence has led Mr. Jacob to put in the latest statement on behalf of the Government of India is conclusive enough that it has made an impression on the Commission. As to the growth of expenditure, my own statement, and that of Prof. Gokhale are fairly comprehensive. The latter went most ably and exhaustively into details of Provincial finance, while I dilated on details of Imperial finance. All of us pointed out that the military expenditure was the principal disturbing factor of our finances and that the growth of that expenditure since 1885 was appalling, necessitating enhanced and new taxation. It is satisfactory that even two redoubtable Military Secretaries to the Government of India, Sir Henry Brackenbury and General Sir E. Collen, were obliged very frankly to admit that the existing army was enough and more than enough for purposes of internal defence, and that the excess was owing to the acquisition of the so-called scientific frontiers—a process which is still going on, with what mischievous effects to our finances, apart from grave political consequences, it is hardly needful to recapitulate. We all of us must feel extremely grateful to these high officers for their candid evidence on this subject. Mr. Morgan Browne on behalf of the British Congress Committee very ably put the whole case before the Commission, on the lines originally suggested by our Associations. His evidence on this expenditure as well as on the growth of civil expenditure was so elaborate and exhaustive and supported by such official statistics, that it may be said to have made out a complete case on behalf of the Congress. Hence my own task was a great deal lightened in this matter, and I confined myself to such other topics embraced by the two branches of expenditure as I thought it necessary to bring to the notice of the Commission. In this connexion some of our critics have observed that whilst urging on that body the expediency of retrenchment in civil expenditure we actually put forward other reforms and proposals which would necessitate even greater expenditure than at present. This is, indeed, not only a superficial way of comprehending our evidence, but a misleading way too. What we urged was this. That were the appalling expenditure on the army reduced to reasonale dimention, say, that if it were brought down to the figure at which it stood (of course, without exchange) before 1885 there would be fair means available to the Government to introduce the crying reform regarding the separation of judicial from executive functions (namely, half a crore, according to Mr. Jacob's own estimate, which is open to examination), the improvement of the police, the larger development of mass education and so forth. Again, it should be remembered that even some of the provincial economies, so strongly recommended by the Finance Committee of 1888-87, have not yet been carried out. Mr. Gokhale politely referred to these in his evidence. It is idle therefore to lay at our door the alleged charge of recommending increased expenditure involving additional taxation. No new taxation could at all be needed if curtailment of the Army expenditure and the other economies pointed out could be carried. In my opinion, it is far from ingenuous, the cry of the critics in this respect. We say that expenditure in connexion with crying domestic reforms is infinitely more productive and more of advantage to the tax payers than the crores annually wasted away in pursuance of that will-o'-the-wisp policy of finding out a scientific frontier and raising a Frankenstein of all the turbulent and hostile element on the borders, the end of which it is not easy to forecast. It is a matter of regret to have to observe how the so-called critics of Mr. Dadabhai's evidence have failed to understand the real drift of his argument on the question of the minimum of European agency, to be employed in the future and how even they have animadverted on his language, when a little care and attention would have informed them that the objected parts were all quotations from the highest authorities, from Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire downwards. These authorities were quoted in order to emphasise his case and to indicate the importance of their utterances in favour of the more extended employment of Indians and of fulfilling these solemn pledges and promises, which yet remain undischarged. As to the apportionment of charges, there is a consensus of opinion, and, as I said at the outset, that, under this head, there is every chance of the Commission doing some justice to India. While I am on this subject, I cannot refrain from expressing my great admiration for the ability, clearness, and courage with which Capt. Hext urged on the Commission the way in which the Admiralty have been inflicting burdens on the Indian finances, which ought properly to be borne by the British Treasury. All other witnesses, including the three ex-Viceroys, bore ample testimony to the expediency of rendering India that financial justice for which she has hitherto cried in vain. We are all grateful to those distinguished statesmen and high officials for their sympathetic evidence on behalf of India in this respect. And speaking for ourselves, we shall consider ourselves amply rewarded for our labours if we find that on the whole the Commission has favourably reported on the principal points to which we drew their attention. . . . . .

Having referred to the work done by the Indian delegates in addressing public meetings in various parts of the country Mr. Wacha concluded: We can never lose sight of the fact of British justice and impartiality, the two solid pillars on which rest the loyalty and contentment of our people. We have tasted the fruits of that policy of equality and justice, the first deep foundations of which were broadly laid down sixty-four years ago by the liberality and sagacity of England's most distinguished statesmen. You may fully and unreservedly depend on that statesmanship in future. There are times when adventitious causes our progress may be stationary or even retarded. But they should be considered in the light of mere ephemeral obstacles. And as long as we are true to ourselves and true to Government, to whom we owe so much, and for which we have over and over acknowledged our deepest gratitude, we may be always assured of our ultimate success. The success of India in her further onward progress, moral and material, and her noble and patriotic ambition to eventually rise to the level of the most advanced nations of the West in point of freedom and civilisation will really be the success of the rule of the British, and well may the English nation be proud of the day, as their own great historian and politician sagaciously observed over half a century ago, which calendars the realisation of that glorious ideal. Meanwhile, let us strive with a unity of purpose and strength, to reach that standard of perfection, undaunted and undismayed. And whilst we are aiming at such an ideal, let us all hope that England, the mother of free nations, will firmly bear in mind the still grander part she has to play in the drama of the world of India, and informed by history and inspired by high thoughts and higher human sympathies would be better qualified to appreciate our national capacity and to mould to a higher and nobler purpose the future destinies of this great and ancient country. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Manekshah Jihangirshah seconded by Mr. W. C. Chambers it was resolved "that this meeting records a cordial welcome to Mr. Dinshah Edaljee Wacha and Professor G. K. Gokhle on their return from England after having given evidence before the Royal Commission on the administration of Indian Expenditure and puts on record its sense of gratitude to them for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties as witnesses before the Royal Commission."

Mr. Wacha was garlanded and a hearty vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings of the evening.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi and 14 at Jeypore, Ajmere, Ghadeshi, Akola and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° in excess of the normal at Belgaum, Sholapur and Amraoti, and minimum in large excess at Sholapur. The lowest temperature in the shade was 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Bangalore and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Madras (1·41"), light to moderate showers at Kaipur, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Colombo, and a few drops at Allahabad, Indore, Jubbulpur, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The monsoon is very wak on the Malabar Coast, but is of nearly normal strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating conditions slightly favourable for rain in light or moderate showers.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Saturday: Pressure has decreased except over the southern half of the peninsula. The decrease has been brisk over the greater part of Northern India and rapid in Bengal. Pressure remains highest in Tenasserim and Ceylon and lowest in West Punjab, but there are some signs of the development of a depression over Bengal. Winds are generally between west and south-west, but blow from south to south-east in Burma, from the south-east along the foot of the Himalayas and in South Punjab and from various directions along the West Coast. The monsoon is very strong at the head of the bay, but very light along the Bombay coast. Mean temperature has generally risen over the peninsula and changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature is below normal over North-East India and on the Madras Coast and generally above normal elsewhere. The highest recorded is one hundred and three degrees at Montgomery. There has been fairly general rain over Burma, Bengal, Assam and east of the North-West Provinces, but elsewere only scattered and generally light showers have fallen. In the Punjab, Bombay, the Deccan, Berar, Gujarat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, there has been no rain. The principal amounts are over five inches at Tavoy, over three inches at Jalpaiguri, and over two inches at Darbhanga, Dehradun and seoni.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	67	61 57	64 39	55 54
Saturday, September 4	0 00	0 00	0 07	0 00
Sunday, September 5	0 41	0 20	0 27	0 51
Total.....	62 48	61 57	65 14	59 05
Total fall to 5th Sept. 1896.	86 92	85 31	91 83	85 49
Total fall to 5th Sept. 1895.	60 19	51 90	52 37	52 14

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	192	6
Thursday, September 2.....	0	54
Total.....	192	60

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	53	88
Friday, September 3	0	70
Total.....	54	58
Total during previous year up to 3rd Sept.....	61	35

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·755
Temperature of the Air	degree 82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloaded—10)...	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degree 87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	78·3
(general Directions of wind"	W. S. WSW W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours"	miles 192
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	9·12
year	59·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 4th September ...	0·00

" From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th September 1897.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on the following morning this week at 7 a.m., Tuesday the 7th, Wednesday the 8th, and Saturday the 9th. Plain clothes.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday the 11th instant from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th September, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week, and Recruits should make a point of being present:—

Fort Head-quarters.—Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill,

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.—Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—Secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered—at MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road London.

THE KAISER AND ANGLOPHOBIA IN RUSSIA.

TALK OF A REVIVAL OF THE CODE NAPOLEON.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* has telegraphed some remarkable extracts from the Russian Press, apropos of the Kaiser's visit to the Tsar. Commenting upon the remarks of a London paper as to the probability of a new Triple Alliance composed of Russia, France, and Germany resulting from the Emperor William's visit to Russia, the *Novoe Vremya* says:—"We are reminded of the Russian proverb, 'fear has big eyes.' It is forgotten that as Germany is at the head of the so-called league of peace, which, in view of a war on two fronts, was directed against both France and Russia, it is quite impossible, for her to conclude a new, separate, and formal alliance with those Powers against which her alliance with Austria and Italy was aimed. It is also forgotten that England is also precluded form allying herself with France or Russia by the whole course of her international policy, which is based on the pursuit of aims openly unfavourable to the essential interests of Russia and France in the Far East and in Africa. A Power which of its own accord has assumed the control of Egypt and uses all its strength in a silent and secret struggle against the growing influence of France and Russia in the distant East certainly cannot count upon support in St. Petersburg or Paris in the event of a conflict with Germany. The important political events taking place at the present moment may be expected to give birth, not to the new Triple Alliance imagined by a certain English newspaper, but to an international combination of quite a different nature, which at some future time must be equally unpleasant for England. It is possible, and even probable that the Emperor William, under the influence of all that he has seen and heard in Russia, may become still more convinced that the best guarantee for the peace and quiet of Europe at the present time is an agreement as to views and aims between the two groups of Continental Powers, and that he may, therefore, give such a direction to his foreign policy as will bring about without any special treaties the resurrection of the celebrated Continental System of Napoleon. This is probably why the English Press has begun to solicit an alliance of England with Russia and France as the chief object of St. James's, succeeded in any such enterprise it would inevitably, according to its usual custom, so arrange matters that the benefits of the alliance would fall exclusively to the share of England, while France and Russia would and it impossible to maintain friendly relations towards the other three Great Continental Powers.

"We consider these friendly relations as the most desirable result of the visit of the Emperor William II., and, therefore, we can only regard this renewed flirtation of the English Press with ourselves and our friends the French as a fresh attempt to prevent the consolidation of an international condition of affairs which affords Russia far greater advantages and far stronger guarantees than she would derive from a Franco-Russian co-operation with a completely isolated Power like England."

IMPERIAL FEDERATION "A MENACE TO EUROPE."

All the more important St. Petersburg journals—the "Novoe Vremya" and the "Viedomosti," for instance—with the exception of the "Novosti," have given a fresh exhibition of their anti-English sentiments in connection with the visit of the German Emperor. Russian newspapers have now adopted the plan of speaking of the European concert as the concert of Continental Europe, while always taking care to emphasise the so-called isolation of England. The latest phase of the Eastern question, they say, has united Continental Europe and isolated England, and the attempt of England to realise Imperial federation, which is a "menace to Europe," has been one of the subjects discussed in St. Petersburg by the diplomatic suite of the German Emperor and the Russian Government. England, in drawing more closely to her Colonies, wishes to make the world as with a ring and to become the "universal pirate." The denunciation of the Anglo-German commercial treaty has brought the whole subject of England's new commercial attitude under the consideration of the Imperial visitors and Imperial hosts, and there is now an approaching struggle to the death, not between Russia and England, but between England and Germany, in which Customs Union would represent an enormous political and economic force, with which everybody would have to count. Both Russia and Germany are, therefore, interested in the creation of a powerful counterpoise to this Greater Britan, and in seeing that "the British flag does not shut out the sun from other countries and peoples." England is sending more Armenian agitators to Constantinople and more troops to Crete, and constitutes a discordan note in the European concert. Such details the *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent) are a few examples, and for the most part textual quotations, from otherwise serious political prints during the Emperor William's visit to Russia.

The 'Novosti" is the only St. Petersburg newspaper which has actively withstood the contagious folly of associating the Emperor William's visit with a supposed Continental coalition against England. It fails too see any real facts justifying the preaching of such a crusade, and declares the idea to be completely groundless and fantastical.

WANTED A WIDOW.

THE matrimonial advertiser is abroad, and any young Brahman widow who is in want of a husband may apply. The following somewhat extraordinary current advertisement has been brought to our notice:—

WANTED, A young virgin widow or a young widow of any Brahman sect and from any part of India to be married by a young man of 24 years, bachelor still, Madhwa, Desastha, Madhwa Brahman, of a very high and noble family, graduate in a certain profession, earning at present Rs. 300 per mensem, of very high future prospects, settled permanently in Madras only, parents alive, father in high position, possessing large ancestral landed property, of excellent health and robust frame, of a true Maharata type, fair and good looking, object being thorough reformation, knows perfectly well six languages Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Hindustani, the mother tongue Mahratt and of course English. Full particulars and personal interview after approval of the Photograph. Photo will be returned if not approved and strictest secrecy guaranteed. Proper party only need apply. Apply etc., etc.

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Strangely enough, we have received from the same source and at the same time the following advertisement:—

WANTED: A Madhwa or Smartha Bridegroom of thoroughly independent means (an F. A. or B. A. preferred) whose mother tongue is Telugu, to marry a Madhwa virgin widow of about 13 summers, who is to be disposed of by her parent along with a dowry of jewels worth about 4 or 5 hundreds of rupees. The bride is well educated in Telugu, and can read and write well. She is yet to attain her puberty and is certainly a treasure of a good many virtues. Apply to etc., etc.

Here surely is just what the young bachelor in the first instance wants. A dowry of jewels worth about 4 or 5 hundred rupees is certainly not much for a young man with the landed ancestral property, but if her photograph is turned out in Tufo's best style, this young treasury of virtues might run a good chance.

The thing reminds us of a letter we saw some time ago in the London *Times* from a man who, in talking of Departmental wastefulness, related that he had once upon a time seen in the London *Times* an advertisement from the Naval Works Department calling for supplies of timber, and in the selfsame issue an advertisement from the Department of Woods and Forests offering timber for sale. He put himself in communication with both parties and eventually he sold Government timber to Government—the Forest Department's timber to the Naval Works—and secured a large profit.

The young man's advertisement any way seems to show that the widow-remarriage mission is not altogether a matter of paper, and when he becomes a benedick we shall be happy to announce his wedding.—*Madras Times.*

OWING to the promotion of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., Colonel R. M. Stewart, C.B. A.-D.-C., heads the list of Artillery Colonels for promotion. One Indian Artillery Colonel only remains available for promotion to higher rank, namely, Colonel F. J. Mortimer, who will succeed to the vacancy consequent on the retirement of Major-General Anderson.

THE Count of Turin is thus described by a French paper:—"A brisk officer of twenty-seven, tall, slender, easy, with a jovial air and a straightforward look. A good horseman, he is ever astride on a point of honour." And Prince Henry: "Very tall, his appearance a little phlegmatic, after the fashion of thin Belgians; and his strange eyes without lustre, colour, or life. The rest of his physiognomy shows finesse and nervousness."

THE CRISIS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMIR.

REUTER'S Agency learns that at the India Office nothing is known about the simultaneous withdrawal of the Amir's agents from Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, and Kurrachee to Kabul as reported in Bombay; but it is explained that the main function of the agents is commercial, and too much importance need not be attached to the news. At the same time, continues Reuter's Agency, it is clear from the news generally coming from the frontier that both Afghan subjects and officials are at least credited with having a share in the disturbances along a considerable part of the Amir's frontier, and the Indian authorities are fully alive to the situation thus created.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" called upon Lord Roberts at Kilmainham Hospital when his lordship was kind enough to give him briefly his views on the present position of affairs on the Indian frontier. The correspondent says:—"Lord Roberts said he was satisfied that there is no serious danger to be apprehended from the rising. There is no cause for alarm. The whole movement is a fanatical one on the part of the Mohammedan tribes. As to the rumoured disaffection on the part of the Afridis, his lordship said:—'I hope the rumour is not true. We have been making a tribal levy on the Afridis for many years past. They have been very loyal indeed to us, and they have made most excellent soldiers under Colonel Warburton. With regard to the present news from the frontier,' continued Lord Roberts, 'there is not the least cause for anxiety. We have some magnificent troops there which are commanded by highly-experienced officers, and I have not the slightest doubt that they will be able to cope with any difficulties which may arise.' And how do you regard the position of the Amir?' I asked. Speaking very slowly and deliberately, Lord Roberts said: 'I will put aside, they are to me the Amir of Afghanistan had nothing to say to the present disturbance, but knowing the control he has over his country my belief is that no one of his own immediate subjects on the borderland who owe allegiance to him would venture to join in the attacks against us unless they thought their doing so would meet with Abdur Rahman's approval.'

"You may say,' concluded Lord Robert's, that I have no fear whatever about our own native troops. They are quite staunch and loyal to us, and are able to deal with any emergency which may arise. As I said before they are magnificent troops, loyal to the Queen, and commanded by experience and capable officers. The disturbances are widespread, but I am confident that there is no danger to the Indian Empire, and that the present forces on the frontier will be able to suppress them."

"We consider these friendly relations as the most desirable result of the visit of the Emperor William II., and, therefore, we can only regard this renewed flirtation of the English Press with ourselves and our friends the French as a fresh attempt to prevent the consolidation of an international condition of affairs which affords Russia far greater advantages and far stronger guarantees than she would derive from a Franco-Russian co-operation with a completely isolated Power like England."

IMPERIAL FEDERATION "A MENACE TO EUROPE."

All the more important St. Petersburg journals—the "Novoe Vremya" and the "Viedomosti," for instance—with the exception of the "Novosti," have given a fresh exhibition of their anti-English sentiments in connection with the visit of the German Emperor. Russian newspapers have now adopted the plan of speaking of the European concert as the concert of Continental Europe, while always taking care to emphasise the so-called isolation of England. The latest phase of the Eastern question, they say, has united Continental Europe and isolated England, and the attempt of England to realise Imperial federation, which is a "menace to Europe," has been one of the subjects discussed in St. Petersburg by the diplomatic suite of the German Emperor and the Russian Government. England, in drawing more closely to her Colonies, wishes to make the world as with a ring and to become the "universal pirate." The denunciation of the Anglo-German commercial treaty has brought the whole subject of England's new commercial attitude under the consideration of the Imperial visitors and Imperial hosts, and there is now an approaching struggle to the death, not between Russia and England, but between England and Germany, in which Customs Union would represent an enormous political and economic force, with which everybody would have to count. Both Russia and Germany are, therefore, interested in the creation of a powerful counterpoise to this Greater Britan, and in seeing that "the British flag does not shut out the sun from other countries and peoples." England is sending more Armenian agitators to Constantinople and more troops to Crete, and constitutes a discordan note in the European concert. Such details the *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent) are a few examples, and for the most part textual quotations, from otherwise serious political prints during the Emperor William's visit to Russia.

The 'Novosti" is the only St. Petersburg newspaper which has actively withstood the contagious folly of associating the Emperor William's visit with a supposed Continental coalition against England. It fails too see any real facts justifying the preaching of such a crusade, and declares the idea to be completely groundless and fantastical.

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PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS AND THE COUNT OF TURIN.

DUEL OF TWENTY-SIX MINUTES' DURATION.

GENERAL ALBERTONE and the other challengers of Prince Henry of Orleans having retired in favour of the Count of Turin, a duel between the Count and the Orleanist Prince took place, on Sunday, Aug. 15, when, after an engagement of twenty-six minutes' duration, the latter was wounded in the abdomen, and the seconds stopped the combat. The origin of the encounter is to be found in a letter sent from Abyssinia by Prince Henry to the Paris *Figaro* and the New York *Herald*, mocking at the Italian captives at the Court of King Menelik. The following are the passages in Prince Henry's letter to the *Figaro* which were objected to:—"The common subject of conversation here is the war and the captivity of the Italians. I am compelled to say that I am not simply indignant, but disgusted at what I am learning every day about them. I would have held my tongue out of respect towards a nation with whom we were for a brief time on terms of friendship, had the Italians not behaved in such an unmannerly way towasds us. They have confessed that if they had entered Addis Abeba as conquerors they would have given no quarter to the Frenchmen there, not even to the shopkeepers. They added, moreover, ironically, that Frenchwomen would be spared capital punishment. They had entered the capital as prisoners, a fact they do not seem aware of. Italian officers have not been ashamed to take part in the fetes for the first anniversary of the battle of Adowa. Others wore coins with Menelik's effigy as studs. Albertone himself one day, proposing the health of the great Emperor, turned towards a Frenchman present and remarked how courteous Italians were. The Frenchman replied that he could not picture to himself a Frenchman drinking the health of Emperor William. The same Albertone received from the Emperor the loan of a musical box. When the General left, the box disappeared,carried away,no doubt, by some subalsern. The Empress asked whether it was the custom to take things away in Europe. 'Not everywhere,' was the reply." Ever since their publication, these remarks here caused great excitement in Italy. Questions were asked on the subject in the Italian Chamber, and the ministers replied on July 9 that the Government intended to ignore the whole incident. General Albertone at once asked for permission to resign, so as to be free to seek satisfaction for the Prince's libels. As soon as the Italian officers who had been recently released from captivity in Abyssinia reached the coast, and there heard of the statements made by Prince Henry regarding their conduct, they drew lots for the selection of three to represent them in the latter. The lot fell upon Lieutenant Fini to take the first steps, and that officer at once wrote a letter challenging the Prince to a duel. General Albertone's challenge came second. But, as stated above, both of these were waived when the Count of Turin took the field as the representative of Italian honour.

The meeting took place at 5 a.m., in a small wood at Vaucresson. The Count of Turin's seconds made privacy an absolute condition. The different parties were up and out as early as three o'clock. The weapons were swords. Both combatants took off coat and waistcoat, but the Count of Turin kept his hands gloved.

The following is the official report of the duel as furnished by the seconds:—"His Royal Highness Prince Victor Emmanuel of Savoy and Aosta, Count of Turin having regarded the publicationof the letters of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Orleans in the *Figaro* as offensive to the Italian army wrote a letter, on July 6 last, demanding a retractation. This letter could not be answered until Aug. 11, the day of Prince Henry of Orleans' arrival in France, Prince Henry replied by telegram maintaining his rights as a traveller to record his experiences. The Count of Turin immediately informed him of the departure of his representatives—namely, Colonel Felix Avogrado di Quinto, Commander of the 4th Brigade of Cavalry in the Italian army, and Colonel Francisco Vicino Pallavicino, commanding the Italian cavalry at Pallavicino. Prince Henry of Orleans placed them immediately on their arrival in communication with his seconds, Count Nicolas Leontieff, Governor-General of the Equatorial Provinces of Ethiopia, and M. Raoul Mourrichon, his travelling companions. At their first meeting an encounter was regarded as inevitable, and by common accord the following conditions were decided upon:—'The weapon to be a duelling sword,each combatant to use that of his own country but the blades to be of equal length. Either combatant may maintain the ground he gains and each shall be a allowed a space of fifteen metres within which to advance or retire. Each assault shall last four minutes, and the combat shall be resumed in the positions occupied by the combatants, and shall only terminate on a decision to that effect by the four seconds or on the advice of the doctors when one of the two adversaries shall be manifestly in a state of inferiority. The conduct of the meeting shall be entrusted alternately to the two parties, lots being drawn at the commencement.' This arrangement was made owing to the formal objection of the seconds of Prince Henry of Orleans to entrust the direction of the encounter to a fifth party. At a later meeting on the same day, Aug. 14, the Bois de Marechaux, situated in the Bois de Vaucresson, was chosen for the encounter, and a rendezvous for five o'clock next morning.

The next proces-verbal drawn up at Vaucresson, and signed by M. Leontieff and M. Raoul Mourichon for Prince Henry, and by Colonel di Quinto and Signor Pallavicino for the Count of Turin, states:—"In conformity with the minute of the date of Aug. 11, the meeting decided upon between Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count ofTurin took place at 5 o'clock this morning in the wood of Vaucresson, at the place known as Bois des Marechaux. The combat lasted twenty-six minutes and comprised five assaults, directed alternately by Count Leontieff and Count Avogadro. In the first engagement the Prince of Orleans was hit in the right breast by a sword-thrust which, apparently did not penetrate farther than the subcutaneous cellular tissue. After consultation with the doctors the seconds decided to continue the combat. The second engagement had to be interrupted owing to the combatants' coming to close quarters. On the third engagement the Count of Turin was hit on the back of the right hand by a sword-thrust, which did not penetrate beyond the subcutaneous cellular tissue. Upon the combatants' resuming their positions it was noticed that Prince Henry of Orleans's sword had been bent. The engagement was stopped and the sword changed. In the fifth engagement, after the duel had been stopped owing to the combatants' coming to close quarters, Prince Henry of Orleans from a counter thrust received a wound in the right-hand lower portion of the abdomen, where upon the engagement was stopped. After verification and examination of the wound, the doctors of both parties having recognised that the wound of Prince Henry put him in a state of manifest inferiority, MM. Leontieff and Mourichon proposed to stop the duel. By common agreement it was stopped. After the meeting and during the dressing of the wound, Prince Henry, lifting himself up, extended his hand to the Count of Turin and said to him, 'Permit me, Monseigneur, to shake hand with you,' and the, Count of Turin shook hands with him. The doctors were—for Monseigneur the Prince of Orleans, M. Toupet and M. Hartmann, of the hospitals; and for Monseigneur the Count of Turin, M. Carle."

According to supplementary details, the duellists, when the word of command was given, rushed so vigorously at each other as to disquiet and surprise the seconds. In fact, M. Leontieff is reported to have said in reference to the extraordinary vivacity of the meeting, "It was terrible." It appears that Prince Henry's sword was beat by a button of the Count of Turin's trousers, and that but for this chance the Count certainly have been dangerously wounded, if not pierced through. Prince Henry was taken home to his father's house in the Rue Jean-Goujon by Dr. Toupet, and put immediately to bed. His condition appears to be quite satisfactory as could be expected; but absolute rest in necessary. Before leaving the French capital for Italy the Count of Turin sent his seconds to the house of the Due de Chartres for the purpose of inquiring after the condition of Prince Henry.

A MALICIOUS RUMOUR.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions taken to provide that the duel should be without witnesses, two men write to a Paris paper that they succeded in being present, disguised as forest rangers and hiding among the bushes. They animadvert upon the fact that at an early stage of the combat Prince Henry's sword was bent, and suggest that it came in contact with some hard substance on the person of the Italian Prince.

KAISER CONGRATULATIONS.—ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY.

The Count of Turin, on arriving at Modane, on the Italian frontier, found the following telegram from the King: "I wish to be the first to welcome you back and felicitate you on your courage and bravery. I await you at Cogne.—Humbert." Another affectionate telegram was received from the Queen at Turin, where, although the time of his arrival had been kept secret, a large crowd gathered on the chance of his coming and gave him an enthusiastic ovation. The Count seemed gratified, but ordered his coachman to drive on rapidly. It is stated that the Count of Turin, as well as his seconds, will be immediately placed under arrest in a fortress for leaving Italy without permission, as, according to Italian military law, officers going abroad, beside obtaining leave, must have special authorisation and state their object.

The Kaiser Wilhelm, immediately on hearing the result of the Turin-Orleans duel, sent a congratulatory telegram to the King of Italy. Among the telegrams of congratulation addressed to the Count of Turin was one from the German Emperor, couched in the warmest terms. Although the newspapers in Rome were not to be published, it being a great holiday, when the news came that the duel was actually over and that the Count of Turin was victorious, special editions appeared with the account. The Southern nature showed itself in its usual impetuous way. At the principal cafes champagne was sent about gratis to drink the health of the Count of Turin and his success. Notwithstanding their enthusiasm (says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily News*) the people universally acknowledge the wisdom of both the Italian and French Governments in dissociating themselves entirely from the affair; and the official journals make a point of eulogising the impartial and dispassionate attitude generally assumed by the French Press as being calculated to preclude unfavourable political consequences arising from the incident. The French newspapers, in their comments upon the duel, mostly blame Prince Henry for his strictures upon the Italians in Abyssinia, and express the hope that the incident is now at an end. The Roman Catholic "Univers" is deeply grieved to see a descendant of Louis XIII. choose the day when that King consecrated France to the Virgin Mary for offering the scandal of a public violation of the laws of the Church."

IN DEFENCE OF THE FRENCH DUEL.

"F. L." writes to the "Times":—"The somewhat theatrical character of the duel on Sunday between Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin will, I fear, only confirm the belief, so widespread in this country, that every French duel is more or less of a farce. This belief is to a large extent based on the amusing story of the duel in Mark Twain's 'A Tramp Abroad.' The absolute unreality of that story is probably never realised by any Englishmen unless he possesses that inside knowledge of French Society which is, practically speaking, only obtained by a French marriage or by the long tenure of some really important official position in France. I happen to possess the former qualification—namely, a French marriage—and it may perhaps be interesting if I say what I know on the subject. There are, of course, farcical duels in France, and it is those which get into the papers, because the principals' chief aim is to advertise themselves. These duels are almost invariably fought by men whose position in literature or politics or the Bohemian world of art and letters would be improved by the reclame. But when the average Frenchman speaks of the duel, which he scarcely ever does, he never means those absurd encounters. The real French duel often proves fatal, if not immediately, at least after a few days or week. It is not uncommon to hear it said of a dead person, 'Il est mort a la suite d'un duel.' The combatants practically never escape with no injuries at all. In spite of all this the real French duel seldom, if ever, gets into the papers, except in the comparatively rare cases when the eminence of one or both of the combatants renders secrecy impossible, and even then the publicity is generally due to a desire on the part of one of the principals to advertise himself. The true French duel,which is generally fought with rapiers and not with pistols, is sedulously kept secret, and it is a mark of very bad breeding to question a Frenchman about any of his encounters. A challenge is not lightly sent, but when it has once been accepted the seconds do not attempt to prevent a meeting. Any second who gossiped about a forthcoming duel would be thought to have behaved most dishonourably. It is a curious fact that the seconds are often absolutely ignorant of the cause of quarrel, especially when it concerns the honour of a family. There is extreme unwillingness to bring a lady's name into a quarrel, and many duels are fought on some pretext in order to prevent this. But the majority of French duels are not fought about women at all, but with reference to personal bravery, implications of bad faith, and so on. An old man's quarrel will often be taken up by a younger man, not necessarily a relation, who will fight for him, and the honour of dead friends is as jealously guarded as that of the living. Of all the Frenchmen whom I know personally only one man over thirty-five has not fought a duel. I know that the others have, but not because they told me so themselves. In one case within my own acquaintance death ensued the same day, and the knowledge that a duel had been fought was absolutely confined to the two families concerned. A man I know well, who has fought altogether four duels, so seriously wounded one of his opponent that the latter never got up from his bed and died within three months. In conclusion, I would ask any one who doubts the reality of the French duel why Frenchmen are so careful never to get out of practice in fencing?"

THE MURDER OF SENOR CANOVAS.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIN.

THE military authorities at Vegara having been enjoined from Madrid to expedite the trial of the Anarchist Angiolillo for the murder of Senor Canovas, a Court-martial was assembled on Aug. 15. Two hours sufficed to takeall the evidence and to hear the speech for the defence, which was in effect a plea of insanity. The Court unanimously passed sentence of death. The murderer attempted to harangue the Court in justification of Anarchism, but the President at once stopped him. The sentence has been confirmed by the Supreme Council of War and the Spanish Cabinet, Angiolillo will probably be executed by the garotte within the prison walls.

More than 10,000 persons followed the remains of Senor Canovas to their last resting place in Madrid on Aug. 13. After the funeral Senor Sagasta left for Avila. Reuter says the funeral was marked by a solemnity and State almost unprecedenced, even in Spain. All the public buildings and clubs were draped in black cloth, and the flags at the foreign Embassies and Consulates flew at half-mast. Nearly all the shops in the city were closed, and from the windows of all the houses hung flags, bordered and interwoven with crape or other black material. An immense crowd filled the streets through which the procession passed, and the ground was strewn the whole way with flowers and laurel. All the troops in the Madrid Garrison were requisitioned to line the route. A salvo of artillery announced the departure of the cortege for the cemetery of San Isidoro, where the remains were to be interred in the family vault of the deceased, and guns were fired at intervals throughout the funeral ceremony. The mourners were headed by the representatives of the Queen Regent and the Government and by Senor Sagasta, the Liberal Leader, and the chiefs of the various Opposition groups, and included the high military authorities, members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the General Officers of the Spanish Army, the Diplomatic Body, the Staffs of the War Office, and the Ministry of Marine, and representatives of learned societies. Over 1000 wreaths had been placed in the mortuary chamber, and conspicuous on the funeral car was that sent by the Queen-Regent; while a number of carriages followed each filled with hundreds of other wreaths,many in bronze and all of an extremely artistic character. After the cemetery was reached all the troops marched past the car. The religious service began at four o'clock, and did not finish until twenty-five minutes past seven. As the coffin was being lowered into the vault the bells of all the churches in Madrid were tolled. An affecting incident was witnessed when the body was removed from the mortuary chamber, Madame Canovas exclaiming, "I want every one to known that I forgive the assassin of my husband. That is the greatest sacrifice which I can make, and I make it because I know his great heart."

REPORTED ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

From Milan comes intelligence that three dangerous Anarchists have been arrested there. In their possession were found compromising documents, bombs, and weapons. Among the papers were letters from Coserio, the assassin of President Carnot, and Assirito, who tried to kill King Humbert. It is thought that a formidable international plot has been discovered.

The Anarchists in London have obtained leave from the police to hold in Trafalgar-square next Sunday (Aug. 22) a demonstration in favour of the "Spani-sh refugees" recently liberated after imprisonment in connection with the Barcelona bomb outrage. The Government is being urged to prohibit the meeting, which might lead, it is supposed, to disturbances of the peace, considerable opposition to the Anarchists being threatened.

DON CARLOS INTERVIEWED.

The murder of Senor Canovas has furnished a special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" with an excuse for interviewing Don Carlos at Lucerne. Don Carlos regarded the death of the late Premier as leaving a hiatus in the State and in Spanish political life which it would appear scarcely possible to fill by any one of his surviving colleagues or rivals. With regard to his own affairs Don Carlos said: "As for me I am patiently but hopefully awaiting further developments of the actual situation. There are to be no more premature and unwarranted demonstrations this time. Every Carlist who can carry a rifle is ready to fight when called upon to do so, as soon as he shall be supplied with arms and an apt occasion for using them shall present itself. I can positively assure you that I am determined not to risk failure by over-precipitancy; but neither do I intend to miss any promising opportunity of proving, 'viet armis,' that I am no degenerate descendant of my Royal ancestors."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E Geake, B C S	Lieut A J Vivian
Mr A R Lilley, B	Lieut C R Johnson
Mr W G Gilchrist, B	Lieut H A H Rice
Lt Col J N Walker	Lieut C L Seton-Browne
Capt J H Cronin	Surg Capt A E Roberts
Capt M J Tighe, D S O	Surg Lieut H A D Dickson
Lieut E Kingston	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A E Stale), B C S, 2 days	Mr B H Manavatty, Bo, till Dec. 20.
Mr W H Baker, B, 6 mos	
Mr S B Peadock, B, 3 mos	Lt Col G L Garstin, 1 mo
Mr E W H Moore, B 2 mos	Major H E Wilbod, 2 mos
Mr E G Foy, B, 2 mos	Capt D E Mccatta, 2 mos
Mr G A St B Browne, B till Dec 22	Capt C H C Heyman, 14 days
	Capt C Davis, till Sept. 2.
Mr J S Gamble, B, 2 mos	Lieut P S Hicks, 3 mos.
Mr G E T Power, M C S, 6 mos	Lieut R A Bragg, till Feb. 23.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R S Greenshields, B C S	Capt W S Deamain
Mr W R G Moir, B C S	Capt A T H Newnham
Mr J E Wells, B	Capt G O Roos-Keppel
Mr E H Broadhead, B	Capt F H McCoe Batts
Mr H H Gahan, B	Capt F W Wodehouse
Mr J Mann, B	Capt R P Horsburgh
Lt Col F G Maisey	Lieut P J McLeod,
Lt Col R A B Boulderson	Capt F M Lane
Lt Col E M Allen	Lieut P F Pocock
Lt Col W B Wilson	Lt R S Faul
Major W Giles	Lieut W C F R Macnamara
	Sub-Condr E J Price

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN IRELAND.

ON Wednesday (Aug. 18) began the long-looked-forward-to visit to Ireland of the Duke and Duchess of York. Whatever may have been the secret fears of the few who have doubted the deep loyalty which at heart animates most Irish people, whatever their politics, doubts, and fears may be thrown to the winds. The consensus of opinion among men who have seen many a crowd in many a country, from the Jubilee Days of 1887 to those of 1897, who have spent a 14th of July in Paris or Marseilles, and witnessed a procession of the Holy Carpet in Constantinople or Cairo, is (says the Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Post*) that never have they seen a more more orderly yet more enthusiastic throng than that which assembled in the street, of Dublin on Wednesday. From early morn great animation reigned in all the crowded thoroughfares converging on the line of route, which was beautifully decorated. Dublin does not seem as yet to have mastered the niceties of street decoration from the artistic point of view. But the crowd was the thing. It was so dense along the footways that locomotion was almost impossible, but no effort was made to break through the line of soldiers, standing about two paces apart, who kept the line of route from Westland-row Station. Either in the streets or as Guards of Honour every regiment now in Dublin was represented. Leaving Holyhead in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, commanded by Rear-Admiral Fullerton, at about 4 a. m., the yacht being escorted by the second-class battleship Colossus and the second-class cruiser Mercury, the Royal visitors, attended by Sir Nigel Kingscote, Lady Eva Dugdale, and the Hon. Derrek Keppel, reached Kingstown Harbour at about nine o'clock. Just before noon the Kingstown Town Commissioners, headed by their chairman, Mr. Finlater, went on board the royal yacht, and in the cabin presented an address, included these words:—"We venture to hope that this visit may lead to the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland, so long desired by her Majesty's loyal people, and that it may be one of a long series of visits which your Royal Highness and other members of the Royal Family will pay to Ireland, where we can assure you of a welcome no less warm than that which would be accorded to you in any part of her Majesty's dominions." Miss Wanda Findlater then presented to the Duchess a shower bouquet of pink carnations and lilies, which was graciously accepted. Replying to the address the Duke of York said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the hearty welcome which you have accorded to the Duchess of York and myself on our arrival in Ireland, and I acknowledge with much satisfaction the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to her Majesty the Queen which you have expressed in your address. We have accepted with much pleasure the invitation of the Lord Lieutenant, and we are looking forward to the opportunity afforded us of becoming better acquainted with the people of Ireland and the beauties of scenery for which it is so justly famed. Within the limited space at our disposal we hope to visit many parts of your beautiful country, and we cordially acknowledge the generous assurance with which your address concludes.

The deputation then withdrew, and shortly afterwards the Royal visitor disembarked, and proceeded by train to Dunlin. On the latter several stands had been erected, and were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who gave the Duke and Duchess a foretaste of the enthusiasm with which they were to be greeted throughout their journey. They were received on the pier by Lord Ardilaun, Vice-Lieutenant for the County and City of Dublin; Mr. Plunkett, High Sheriff of the county of Dublin; Mr. Horace Plunkett, M.P., with whom the Duke exchanged cordial greetings; Viscount Bangor, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Chairman of the Irish Board of Works; and the Hon. Captain Crofton. The engine of the Royal train was decorated with evergreens and carried a Union Jack and the Royal Standard. At each station which the train passed were crowds of people, who cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. Westland-row station was reached shortly after twelve, and here the station was profusely decorated. Among those present were Mr. Kenny, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-General for Ireland and a Member for Dublin, Lady Arnott, Sir W. Watson, and Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, wearing his Marshal's uniform, and attended by his personal Staff, comprising Major Streatfield, the Hon. F. Roberts, Lieutenant Chaplin, and Captain Lord Settrington. A Guard of Honour of the Yorkshire Light Infantry was mounted and gave a Royal salute as the party proceeded to their carriages. The procession was headed by sixteen men of the Mounted Metropolitan Police. Then came Colonel Kelly, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General; the 13th Hussars, two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, the 14th Hussars three batteries of Royal Artillery, the Headquarters Staff, and the Staff of Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Commanding the Dublin District, and an escort of cavalry drawn from the 8th Hussars. Two outriders in the Viceregal livery preceded the Royal carriage, which was drawn by four horses, with light blue frosettes, and mounted by postilions. In the carriage were the Duke of York, in his uniform as a post captain, and wearing the Ribbon of the Garter, the Duchess of York, Sir Nigel Kingscote and Captain Fielden, A.-D.-C. to the Lord Lieutenant, attached to the person of the Duke of York during his visit to Ireland. On the right of the carriage rode Lord Roberts on his grey Arab. Then followed another carriage containing the suite of the Royal Highnesses, beside which rode General Frankfort de Montmorency. The remainder of the field officer's escort followed. The procession proceeded towards the Castle at a slow pace, and was greeted throughout with tremendous enthusiasm. The castle was reached just after noon, and when the Duke of York's carriage drove up a quarter of an hour later to the portico it was seen that the Duchess was wearing Irish poplin over a green ground, the neck and waist of her gown being trimmed in dark emerald-green velvet. This wearing of the national colour was quickly noted, and as gladly welcomed by the crowd. In the entrance hall of the Castle the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cadogan awaited their Royal guests, attended by their household officials. These were presented to their Royal Highnesses, and then the whole party proceeded to the State apartments. Throughout the morning the weather had been brilliantly fine, but scarcely had the Duke and Duchess of York entered shelter when the clouds which had been gathering rapidly during the previous half-hour burst and violent storm of rain came on. On the Royal party leaving the Castle on their way to the Viceregal lodge, an old lady, carried away by her excitement, approached the Royal carriage and cried out, "God bless you! May you long be united! God bless the Queen! Three cheers for the Queen!" To this appeal the onlookers heartily responded. Lord and Lady Cadogan are entertaining a large number of guests at the Viceregal Lodge in connection with the Royal visit.

A P. AND O. OFFICER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

In the Supreme Court at Shanghai, on the 5th Aug., Richard Henry Ryan, Quartermaster on the P. and O. steamer Shanghai, was charged before Sir N. J. Hannen and a jury with the manslaughter of Ko Chuang-ping by pushing him into the river on the 16th ultimo. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Acting Crown Advocate) prosecuted, the prisoner being defended by Mr. E. Nelson (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master).

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased, who was a cargo-boat-coolie, lost his life through the action of the accused in pushing, or shoving or lyaing his hand upon him whilst he was upon a board crossing the river from the pontoon at which the Shanghai was lying to the bank, and that in consequence of the accused's action the deceased fell into the river and was drowned. The Crown did not accuse the prisoner of having caused the man's death with malice aforethought. Although the body had not yet been recovered Mr. Wilkinson said there would be no difficulty in proving that the deceased was a living being on the 16th of July, and that he was drowned were he was said to have lost his life.

Seven Chinese witnesses gave evidence in support of the case for the prosecution.

Before calling witnesses for the defence Mr. Nelson submitted that there was no evidence of death and therefore an acquittal should be directed. In support of his contention he quoted cases, one of them being very remarkable. The mother and reputed father of a bastard child were observed to take the child to the margin of the dock at Liverpool, and, after stripping it, cost it into the dock. The body of the infant was not afterwards seen; and, as the tide of the sea flowed into and out of the dock, the learned Judge, upon the trial of the father and mother for the murder of their child, observed that it was possible the tide might have carried out the living infant; and upon this ground the jury, by his direction, acquitted the prisoners. In the case now before the court, they heard a man falling with the water where there were sampans and chains, and he (Mr. Nelson) contended as the body had not been found that the man might be alive. There he asked his Lordship to direct an acquittal.

Mr. Wilkinson having replied, his Lordship said he did not think the body was bound to be produced in either manslaughter or murder cases, and he thought it must be left to the jury to say whether the evidence proved that the man was dead or not.

Mr. Nelson then addressed the jury and said his witnesses would prove that the coolie alleged to be drowned slipped off the beam into the water, the prisoner not being near him at the time. The first question for the jury was whether the man was dead or not. After all the man might have got out of the water withall the people there and might be in hiding The possibilities were that the man was not drowned, and that for some reasons of their own his relatives had instituted the present proceedings.

Several European witnesses for the defence having been called, his Lordship summed up.

The jury, after five minutes consideration, returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

M. FAURE'S VISIT TO THE TSAR.

A BOMB EXPLODED.

PRESIDENT FAURE, accompanied by several ministers and the members of his staff, left the Elysee early on the morning of Aug. 18, and with many manifestations of good will on the part of the citizens of Paris, drove to the Northern Railway Station, and commenced his journey to visit the Tsar at St. Petersburg. At all the stopping-places on the route to Dunkirk, where the President embarked, the local authorities had assembled, and expressed hearty good wishes for the success of the President's visit to Russia as a means of drawing the two nations still closer together. About ten minutes after the President's carriage had passed a certain corner in Paris, a bomb was exploded which had been placed on a flower-stand in the temporary absence of the owner. A slight amount of damage was done to an adjoining building, but no personal injury was sustained. The Government expert has examined the bomb, and says it was a skilfully-contrived infernal machine, which failed in its purpose because, unknown to its maker, there was a small crack in the pipe of which it was composed. Dunkirk was gaily decorated and thronged with residents and strangers when the French President arrived. Cannons were fired, the troops presented arms, and twenty-one bands along the line of route played the "Marseillaise." M. Faure was received on the platform by the authorities and the naval and military officials, and a visit was paid to the Trystram Dock, where the functionaries of all grades were presented to the President. On his embarkation, the North Sea Squadron fired cannons, the land batteries saluted, and the bands played the French and Russian National Hymns. Immediately after the departure, the Mayor of Dunkirk sent a telegram to the Tsar begging him to accept the expression of a sentiment of joy inspired by an event calculated to render yet closer the alliance of the two peoples. Faure takes with him a large staff of officials and officers, including M. Hanotaux. The President will arrive at Kronstadt on Aug. 23, and at the Peterhof Pier will be welcomed by the Tsar. The Emperor and the President will drive in an open carriage to the Palace at Peterhof, where an Imperial reception will take place, to be followed by a lunch at which a distinguished company will be present. A state dinner will be given in the evening and there will be a theatrical gala representation and illuminations. On Aug. 24 M. Faure will proceed in the morning on board the Imperial yacht Alexandria to St. Petersburg, where a reception will be held at the Winter Palace of the municipal authorities and Diplomatic Body. In the evening the President will dine at the French Embassy and will receive various deputations. On the 25th M. Faure will drive with the Tsar and Tsaritsa to Krasnoe Selo, where a military review will be held. At four o'clock the party will return to Peterhof, and at seven a dinner will be given in the Tsar of Peter the Great in honour of the French squadron. In the evening there will again be illuminations and a display of fireworks, when the Tsar and his guest will take a drive round the park. On the 26th the Tsar will accompany M. Faure to Kronstadt, where lunch will be taken on board the Russian yacht Standart, after which the French President will take his departure.

The *Temps* hears that 120 steamers, yachts, and steam-tugs were made ready to transport St. Petersburgers to Kronstadt to witness the President's arrival. The name of M. Felix Faure is seen in all the shop-windows, Warsaw and Moscow send bales of "Felix Faure" silks and other stuffs they manufacture to St. Petersburg. The artists of the capital will give a grand Franco-Russian ball. Every guest will have to attend in either a national Russian or a French costume. There are French provincial costumes, but there is no national costume. Perhaps the Phrygian cap will stand in lieu of one. They are thinking of founding a Franco-Russian club, to draw closer the tie of intimacy between the Russian Empire and the French Republic. Another project is that of an artistic Franco-Russian society. Its mission will be to launch the works of Russian artists in France, and of French in Russia. "God save the Czar," and the "Marseillaise," are to be sung by 400 singers in the Arcadia Gardens. Amateur actors are to act three special plays in French, in honour of the Russo-French entente cordiale. Most serious (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) is the news that the brewers of St. Petersburg intend to treat the French sailors to unlimited draughts of beer in the Petrowsky Park.

The presents for the Court of Russia include toys and dolls—gifts from Madame Faure to the infant grand Duchesses. The principal present is an olive branch in gold for the tomb of Alexander III. It is one of sixteen specimens of French orfevrerie which the President is taking. The olive branch is more leafy than natural. A ribbon winds through the twigs, and bears the motto, "Pax concepta fermat tempus." The fruit are two oval medals attached by a light double chain to the stalk, and the largest one bears the dates "Octobre, 1894," and "Aout 1897," and the words "Kronstadt, Toulon, Paris, Peterhof." The other gives on the obverse a profile likeness of Alexander III and on the reverse the double headed eagle. The casket holding this symbolical gift is of ebony,with the Imperial Arms on a gold plate on the lid. As to the other fourteen presents in orfevrerie they are also in pure gold and partly enamelled.

MONETARY POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. L.C. Probyn writes to the *Times* (Aug. 17):—"The record price of 23 5-8d. per oz. of silver recently touched gives fresh importance to the question of the Indian monetary system, and I ask you, therefore, to allow me to bring the matter before your readers. The exchange value of the rupee when the mints were closed was 14·625d.; its present exchange value is 15·5d.; its present melting value is 9·569d. And this state of things has reached notwithstanding the blunders with which, it is now almost universally admitted, the new system was inaugurated, and notwithstanding the injury caused by famine and plague to the export trade of India. Surely it is now time for the Government seriously to determine whether they should pursue the policy of the introduction of a gold common measure of value into India which was avowed when the mints were closed. As you have pointed out, the rupee is no longer a standard coin. There is now no metallic standard of value in India. Transactions are measured—past and future obligations are regulated—neither in silver nor in gold, but in an arbitrary unit the quantity, and therefore the value, of which is under the control of the executive Government. Not only is the absence of an automatic monetary system prejudical to trade but the uncertainty of the future condition is a source of political and financial danger. And that the present order of things interferes with the credit of India is shown by the minimum of 97½ fixed for the 3½ per cent. rupee loan for which tenders have been invited a price which, though no doubt better than that at which a silver loan could have been raised, compares very unfavourably, even after allowing for the difference in date of redemption, with 118 1-2, the price at which the 3 1-2 per cent. sterling India loan (the security for which is identical) now stands. I invite those who still urge the reopening of the Indian mints in the belief that their closing was the main cause of the fall in the gold value of silver which has since occured to read an article by Mr. Edward S. Meade in the "Journal of Political Economy" (Chicago) for June in which the causes ebecting the cost of production of silver are carefully examined the conclusion being arrived at that the application of improved processes and appliances has constantly lowered the cost of producing silver and so led to its fall in price. And that the effect of the closing of the Indian mints on the Indian demand for silver has been sometimes exaggerated will be apparent when it is remembered that the net import of silver into India in the year 1893-97 amounted to twenty-six million ounces, an amount very considerably in excess of the average net annual import between 1872-73 and 1885-86. Bearing in mind the recent utterances of Mr. Balfour, and the fact that four members of the present Cabinet have been called without contradiction "convinced bimetallists," while six others are described as 'benevolent towards bimetallism,' it seems likely that the policy of making gold the common measure of value in India is being given up, in the hope of an agreement bywhich India shall revert to the silvers andard on condition of the United States and France opening their mints to gold and silver. I will not dwell on the injustice to India of not putting her on the most-favoured-nation condition in any international agreement, and of considering that silver without bimetallism is good enough for her though it is not good enough either for the Mother country and her Colonies or for the United States and France, nor on the danger there may be under such a one-sided plan of India becoming the dumping ground, not merely for the silver in the bowels of the earth in the Western bemisphere, but also for the useless hoards accumulated in Washington and Paris. But I desire to draw attention to the uncertainty that any agreement will be arrived at even on these terms, and to the indefinite postponement of an automatic money system for India which may result if the retrograde step be taken of commencing negotiations with the American delegates in October for re-opening the Indian mints. What is required in the interests of India, and I believe also in the interests of Lancashire and other gold-using manufacturers, is a stable rate of exchange. This would have been secured long ago if the proposals I made at the Bankers' Institute in December, 1892, based on a rupee at 15 pence, had been adopted. It will be secured now if there is no more dallying with bimetallists, but if a reasonable scheme be fixed by law for making the silver rupee the permanent representative of 16d. in gold. A silver rupee worth nearly 2s., which it is thought may result from the United States and France joining in a bimetallic agreement with Indian open mints, is a great temptation to an Indian finance Minister. But is it quite certain that, even if such an agreement were made, it would be permanently effectual to maintain the 15½ to 1 ratio? And is not the loss by exchange some times exaggerated? It occurs, of course, in regard to interest on sterling dept, to pension, and similar fixed charges. But the loss by exchange shown on account of the cost of stores and materials, and sundry other charges is more apparent then real. And, after all, should the leading nations of the world eventually adopt an international bimetallic agreement, even at 15 1-2 to 1, it would not be an insuperable bar to India joining them that she had started with a 16d. rupee.—Yours obediently, L. C. Probyn. Aug. 14."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Onnipenta, Captain O R Mitchell, sailed, yesterday, for Galle, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's ss Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain John Paine, sailed, on Saturday, for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 672 tons, Captain J C Tice' sailed, on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mrs Black and 66 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,667 tons, Captain Ziegenmeyer, sailed yesterday, for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain N F Ferris, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Moulmein, 21st August via Colombo, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour, on Saturday evening, from Karachi, 2nd instant, with a general cargo.

THE s s Darius, 2,129 tons, Captain W Frith, sailed, yesterday, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr A Morrison, Mr William Bell, Mr Alfred Quilem, and two deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain J Robertson, R N R, arrived in harbour, on Friday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 37 cases opium, and 43 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain J Stone, will sail, to-day, for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, etc, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev and Mrs C E Waiton, infant and maid, Mrs Walker, Mrs M C Miles, Mr Rahmat Ali, Mrs Farsco, and 500 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Rangoon, 18th August, via Colombo and Aleppy, with a general cargo and rice, and Mrs Singha and two children as passengers. During the voyage she experienced rough weather in the Bay of Bengal, and fine weather from Colombo to port.

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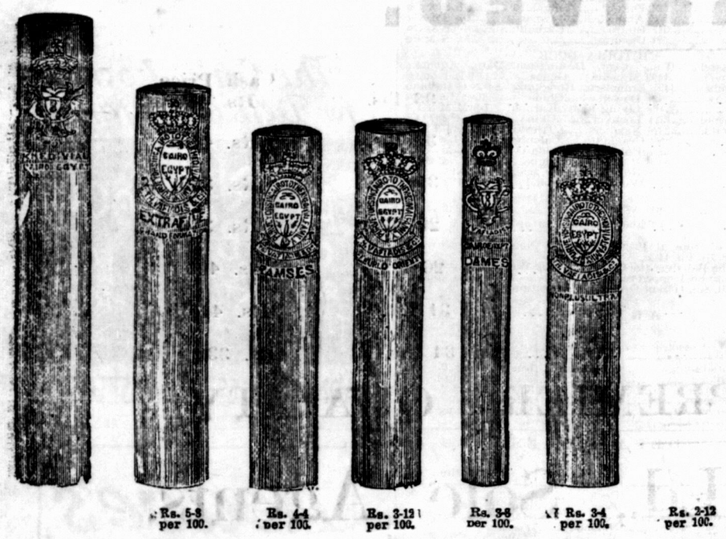

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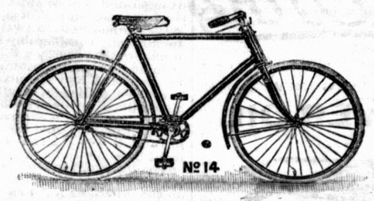

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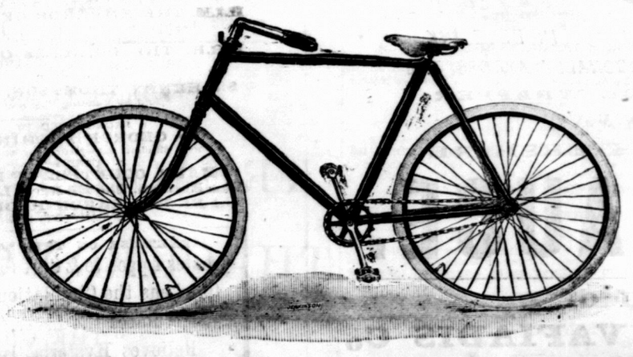

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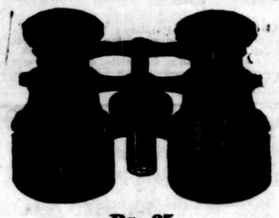

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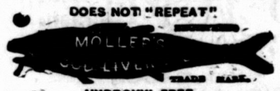

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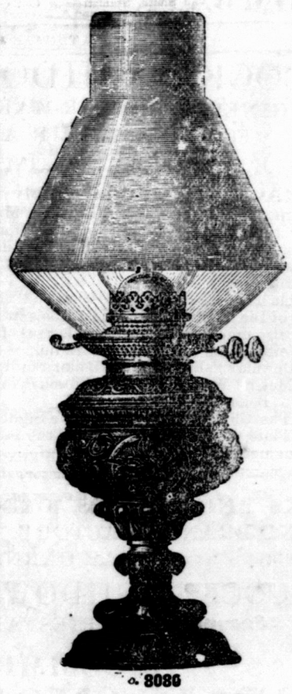

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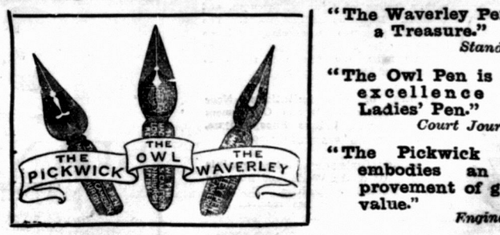

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